ALBII TIBVLLI

ELEGIAE

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JUAN P. FERNÁNDEZ DEL RÍO

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TIBVLLI ELEGIAE I
edidit Juan P. Fernández del Río

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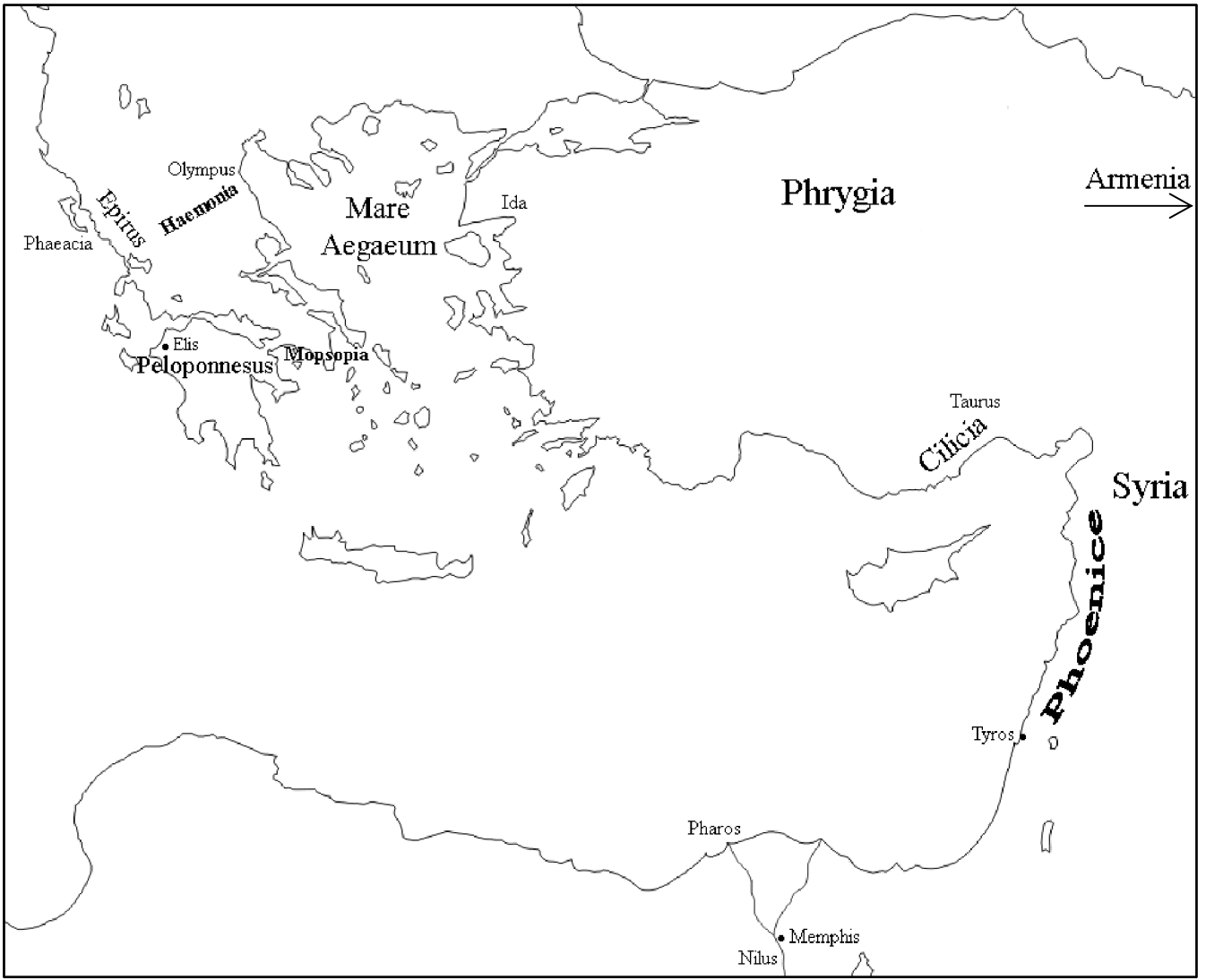
In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLVSTRATA
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA, cap. XXXVI-XLV


Olympus
Haemonia
Epirus
Phaeacia
Mare
Aegaeum
Ida
Phrygia
Armenia
Elis
Peloponnesus
Mopsopia
Taurus
Cilicia
Syria
Phoenice
Tyros
Pharos
Memphis
Nilus

VITA TIBVLLI

[Ex Suētōniī Tranquillī librō ‘Dē Poētīs’]

Albius Tibullus eques Rōmānus ē Gabīs, īnsignis fōrmā cultūque corporis observābilis, ante aliōs Corvīnum Messallam ōrātōrem dīlēxit, cuius etiam contubernālis Aquītānicō bellō mīlitāribus dōnīs dōnātus est. Hic multōrum iūdiciō prīncipem inter elegīographōs obtinet locum. Epistulae quoque eius amātōriae, quamquam brevēs, omnīnō subtīles sunt. Obiit adulēscēns, ut indicat epigramma Domitī Marsī:

Suētōnius Tranquillus librum ‘Dē poētīs’ scrīpsit saeculo II p. C.
Gabīnus < Gabiī -ōrum *m*
īnsignis -e = cōnspicuus (prae cēterīs)
observābilis -e = *observandus;* ob-servāre = honōrāre

Corvīnus Messalla *m*
contubernālis -is *m* = quī in eādem tabernā (: casā) cum aliīs mīlitibus habitat
Aquītānicus -a -um < Aquītānia -ae *f; annō 56 a. C.*
m.ibus dōnīs: praemiīs virtūtis
rē dōnāre = rem dōnāre
elegīographus -ī *m* = poēta quī *elegīās* scrībit (vidē pāginam insequentem)
ob-tinēre = adipīscī
epistulae amātōriae: elegīae
subtīlis -e = modicus et acūtus (in dīcendō/scrībendō)
ob-īre = morī
Domitius Marsus, amīcus Tibullī

Tē quoque Vergiliō comitem nōn aequa, Tibulle,
mors iuvenem Campōs mīsit ad Ēlysiōs,
nē foret, aut elegīs mollēs quī flēret amōrēs,
aut caneret fortī rēgia bella pede.

aequus -a -um = iūstus

Campī Ēlysiī = locus ubi animae optimōrum habitant

elegīnus
quī = ut is

fortī pede: optimīs versibus

DE ELEGIA

[Ex Diomēdis 'Arte Grammaticā']

Diomēdes fuit grammaticus quī vīxit saeculō IV p.C.

Elegīa est carmen compositum hexametrō versū pentametrōque alternīs invicem positīs, ut:

alternus -a -um < alter; alternīs positīs: ūnus hexameter, alter pentameter
in-vicem = alter alterum

ex Tibullī librī I elegīā I
fulvus -a -um = aurī colōre
congerere = conferre
iūgerum -ī *n* = ager pedēs CCXL longus, CXX latus [2523 m^2]

Dīvitiās alius fulvō sibi congerat aurō
et teneat cultī iūgera multa solī.

Quod genus carminis praecipuē scrīpsērunt apud Rōmānōs Propertius et Tibullus et Gallus imitātī Graecōs Callimachum et Euphoriōna. Elegīa autem sīve dēfunctōrum laudēs comprehendēbātur sīve miserātiō, quod Graecī istō mētrō scriptitāvērunt. Cui opīniōnī cōnsentīre vidētur Horātius, cum ad Albium Tibullum elegīārum auctōrem scrībēns ab eā quam dīximus miserātiōne elegōs miserābilēs dīcit hōc modō:

Sex. Aurēlius Propertius et C. Cornēlius Gallus IV librōs elegīārum scrīpsērunt
Ephoriō -ōnis *m;* -ōna, *acc Gr*

dēfunctus -a -um (< dēfungī) = mortuus

miserātiō -ōnis *f* < miserārī
mētrum -ī *n* = versus
scriptitāre = scrībere
opīniō -ōnis *f* = sententia

elegī -ōrum *m* = versūs *elegīacī* (< elegīa)

ex Horātiī 'Carminum' librī I carmine XXXIII

neu miserābilēs
dēcantēs elegōs.

dē-cantāre = cantāre

Apud Rōmānōs autem id carmen quod cum lāmentātiōne extrēmum atque ultimum mortuō accinitur nēnia dīcitur, nam et elegīa extrēma mortuō accinēbātur sīc uti nēnia, ideōque ab eōdem ‘ēlogium’ vidētur tractum cognōminārī, quod mortuīs vel morītūrīs ascrībitur novissimum.

ac-cinere < ad + canere

nēnia -ae *f*

ēlogium -ī *n* = īnscrīptiō in sepulcrō

cognōmināre < cognōmen trahere traxisse tractum

a-scrībere < ad + scrībere

DE ELEGIIS LIBRI PRIMI

Tibullus in elegīārum librō prīmō amōrem, amīcitiam, pācem, rūs canit.

Dēlia -ae *f*

Amōrēs cum Dēliā, virō absentī nūptā, elegiīs II, III, V, VI cantat eamque aliīs locīs memorat. Puella

libīdinōsus -a -um < libīdō
ad-amāre = amāre incipere

libīdinōsa prīmō Tibullum adāmāvit, post vērō dīvitem virum praetulit, quō poēta ipsum tamquam

dē-cipere -cēpisse -ceptum = fallere; dēceptum *esse* cognōvit

marītum dēceptum cognōvit. Venus et Cupīdō amōrī Tibullī pātrōcinantur ac pūniunt eōs quī fūrta prohibent, sed victus est ab alterō quī per lēnam fūrtim quoque Dēliam adiit. Tibullus, vidēns Dēliam reditūram ad sē nōn esse, dēvictus marītō suādet nē ā fallācī puellā ēlūdātur; sed Dēliae, quam propter mātrem benignam semper amābit, nihil malī vult.

pātrōcinārī +*dat* = tuērī
fūrtum -ī *n* = amor *fūrtīvus* (= occultus)
lēna -ae *f* = quae amōrēs fūrtīvōs iuvat
fūrtim *adv* = fūrtī modō, clam

dēlicātus -a-um = quī in dēliciīs habētur

Poēta quoque puerum dēlicātum amāvit nōmine

Marathus -ī *m*

Marathum, quem elegiīs VIII et IX cantat. In elegīā IV, amōre ūrēns, Priāpō praecepta amōris quaerit quibus puerōs capiat. Posteā, cognitō dolor Marathī ob puellae fastīdium, ipse praeceptōrem amōris sē ostendit puellam monēns dē poenīs quibus Venus amantēs difficilēs pūnit. Hic vērō puer, ut Dēlia fē-

Priāpus, deus fertilitātis
praeceptum -ī *n* = quod docet quōmodo agendum sit
amōre capiat

fastīdium -ī *n* = superbia eius quī contemnit
praeceptor -ōris *m* = quī praecipit

cerat, eum dēseruit et virō dīvitī ūsus est; quārē Tibullus spērat utrumque, ut Venerī amōrem dīvitiīs permūtārī nōn placeat, poenās datūrum et fore ut ab amantibus dēspiciātur.

ūtī ūsus esse = frequentāre (= frequenter vīsere)

per-mūtāre = inter sē mūtāre

Poēta, praeter amōrēs, etiam carminibus amīcitiam exhibet cum Messallā, cuius triumphum dē Aquītānīs elegīā VII cantat et Nātālem celebrat. Ipse fidēliter Messallam in Aquītāniam Syriamque secūtus est relictā Dēliā et rūsticā pāce, quās vehementer cupīvit et profectus dēsīderāvit.

ex-hibēre = pūblicē mōnstrāre
Mesalla, cōnsul annō 31 a. C.

Aquītānī -ōrum *m* < Aquītānia
Nātālis -is *m* = diēs quō quis nāscitur

vehementer *adv* = valdē

Nam amōris quam armōrum mīlitiam et arātrum quam gladium māvult: nihil potius exoptat quam aureā aetāte revocātā vītam rūrī cum Dēliā iūcundē agere. Saepe enim et rēs et deōs rūsticōs cantat, quōrum in Priāpō amor et rūs coniunguntur.

ex-optāre = valdē optāre

aetās aurea: tempus praeteritum, cum hominēs in pāce vīvēbant nec dīvitiās cupiēbant
re-vocāre = rūrsus īnstituere
vītam agere = vīvere

Tibullus elegīās ita disposuit ut librum rūsticā pāce et exordīrētur et conclūderet, terque bīnīs carminibus amōrēs tractāret quōrum prīmum de fastīdiō, alterum dē abruptiōne, duōbus interpositīs dē Priāpō et Osīrī: prīmus Tibullō praecepta dat amōris, alterī pār Messalla novam aetātem auream affert.

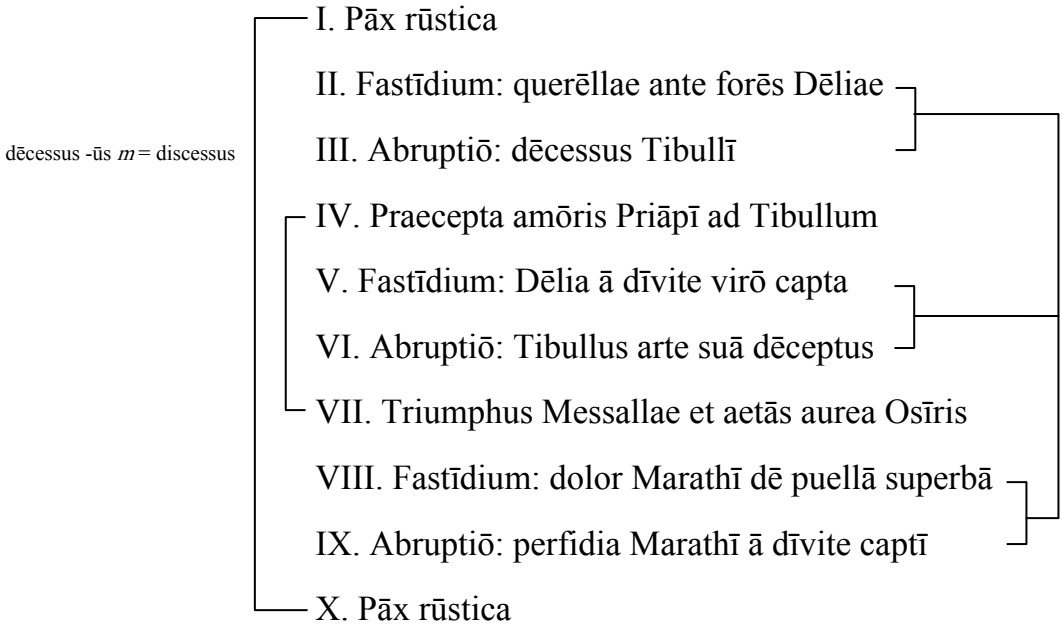
dis-pōnere = ōrdināre

ex-ordīri < exordium
con-clūdere ↔ exordīri

tractāre = agere, loquī

abruptiō -ōnis *f* < ab-rumpere
inter-pōnere < inter + pōnere

Osīris -is *m*, deus Nīlī


dēcessus -ūs *m* = discessus
I. Pāx rūstica
II. Fastīdium: querēllae ante forēs Dēliae
III. Abruptiō: dēcessus Tibullī
IV. Praecepta amōris Priāpī ad Tibullum
V. Fastīdium: Dēlia ā dīvite virō capta
VI. Abruptiō: Tibullus arte suā dēceptus
VII. Triumphus Messallae et aetās aurea Osīris
VIII. Fastīdium: dolor Marathī dē puellā superbā
IX. Abruptiō: perfidia Marathī ā dīvite captī
X. Pāx rūstica

I

Dīvitiās alius fulvō sibi congerat aurō
et teneat cultī iūgera multa solī,
quem labor assiduus vīcīnō terreat hoste,
Mārtia cui somnōs classica pulsa fugent.
Mē mea paupertās vītā trādūcat inertī,
dum meus assiduō lūceat igne focus.
Ipse seram tenerās mātūrō tempore vītēs
rūsticus et facilī grandia pōma manū;
nec spēs dēstituat, sed frūgum semper acervōs
praebeat et plēnō pinguia musta lacū.
Nam veneror, seu stīpes habet dēsertus in agrīs
seu vetus in triviō flōrida serta lapis,
et quodcumque mihī pōmum novus ēdŭcat annus,
lībātum agricolae pōnitur ante deō.

fulvus -a -um = aurī colōre
congerere = conferre

iūgerum -ī *n* = ager pedēs CCXL longus, CXX latus [2523 m^2]

vīcīnō hoste: cum hostis vīcīnus sit

classicum -ī *n* = tuba; Mārtia c. pulsa: c. bellī canta (< canere)

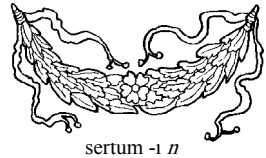
paupertās -ātis *f* < pauper : (trā)dūcat per vītam inertem

stīpes -itis *m* = pars arboris sine rāmibus

ipse rūsticus
rūsticus -ī *m* = agricola
grandis -e = magnus
pōmum -ī *n* = arbor
facilī manū: aptē
dē-stituere = dēserere; *mē* d.

pinguis -e = dēnsus
mustum -ī *n* = vīnum nōndum pūrgātum
venerārī = colere; v.or *Terminum*
dēsertus -a -um < dēserere
seu stīpes ... seu lapis serta habet
trivium -ī *n* (< trēs + via) = locus in quem trēs viae conveniunt
flōridus -a -um = cum multīs flōribus
pōmum -ī *n* = frūgēs ex arbore
ē-dūcere = ferre
ante pōnitur (< ante-ponere) deō agricolae (: Faunō)

acervus -ī *m*

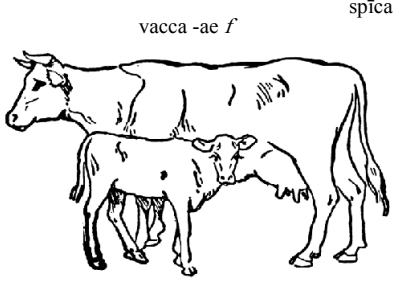


sertum -ī *n*

Terminus -ī : deus quī agrōrum fīnēs tuētur; quī honōrātur fēstīs *Terminālibus*, cum lapidēs, quibus agrī dīviduntur, sertīs ōrnantur

Faunus -ī *m* : deus agrōrum et pāstōrum

corōna -ae *f*


vacca -ae *f*

Cerēs -eris *f*

spīca -ae *f*

flāvus -a -um = fulvus; Flāva: cognōmen Cereris

Flāva Cerēs, tibi sit nostrō dē rūre corōna
spīcea, quae templī pendeat ante forēs,

spīceus -a -um = ex *spīcīs* factus

pōmōsus -a -um < pōmum; in hortīs pōmōsīs (= plēnīs pōmōrum)
Priāpus, deus *fertilitātis* (< fertilis -e)
: ut Priāpus terreat

pōmōsīsque ruber cūstōs pōnātur in hortīs
terreat ut saevā falce Priāpus avēs.

Vōs quoque, fēlīcis quondam, nunc pauperis agrī
cūstōdēs, fertis mūnera vestra, Larēs.

fertis: habētis
Larēs -ium, deī (agrī cūstōdēs)

vitula -ae *f* = parva *vacca*
in-numerus -a -um = multus, quī numerārī nōn potest
exiguī solī (: agrī)

Tunc vitula innumerōs lūstrābat caesa iuvencōs,
nunc agna exiguī est hostia parva solī.

circum quam (: agnam)
pūbēs: pūberēs

Agna cadet vōbīs, quam circum rūstica pūbēs
clāmet "iō! messēs et bona vīna date!"

iō! *interiectiō* deōs invocantis
messis -is *f* (< metere) = frūmentum collectum
modo nōn = omnīnō
contentus -a -um + *abl.*: c. esse rē = rem satis esse putāre

Iam modo nōn possum contentus vīvere parvō
nec semper longae dēditus esse viae,

Canis -is *m*, sīdus calōrem afferēns

aestīvus -a -um < aestās (↔ hībernus)

praetereuntis: currentis

bidēns -entis *m*

sed Canis aestīvōs ortūs vītāre sub umbrā
arboris ad rīvōs praetereuntis aquae.

Nec tamen interdum pudeat tenuisse bidentem
aut stimulō tardōs increpuisse bovēs,

stimulus -ī *m* = lignum quo bovēs stimulantur

nōn agnamve sinū pigeat fētumve capellae
dēsertum oblītā mātre referre domum.
At vōs exiguō pecorī, fūrēsque lupīque,
parcite: dē magnō est praeda petenda grege.
Hīc ego pāstōremque meum lūstrāre quotannīs
et placidam soleō spargere lacte Palem.
Adsītis, dīvī, nec vōs ē paupere mēnsā
dōna nec ē pūrīs spernite fictilibus.
Fictilia antīquus prīmum sibi fecit agrestis
pōcula, dē facilī composuitque lutō.
Nōn ego dīvitiās patrum frūctūsque requīrō
quōs tulit antīquō condita messis avō;
parva seges satis est, satis est requiēscere lectō
sī licet et solitō membra levāre torō.
Quam iuvat immītēs ventōs audīre cubantem
et dominam tenerō continuisse sinū
aut, gelidās hībernus aquās cum fūderit Auster,
sēcūrum somnōs igne iuvante sequī!
Hoc mihi contingat. Sit dīves iūre, furōrem
quī maris et trīstēs ferre potest pluviās.
Ō quantum est aurī pereat potiusque smaragdī

nōn: nec | *in* sinū
fētus -ūs *m* = quod partum est
capella -ae *f* = parva capra
re-ferre = sēcum ferre

vāsa fictilia

Palēs -is *f*, dea pāstōrum et pecorum, cuius in fēstīs pāstōrēs lūstrantur cuique lac lībātur

pūrus = merus
fictilis -e = ē terrā tōstā/coctā factus (: *vāsīs* fictilibus)
antīquus agrestis fictilia pōcula sibi prīmum fecit

lutum -ī *n* = terra et aqua mixtae

frūctus -ūs *m* = frūgēs

condere = dēpōnere

seges -etis *f* = ager

solitus -a -um = quī solet esse
membra levāre: concumbere cum fēminā
im-mītis -e ↔ mītis
mē cubantem ... aut sēcūrum

continēre -uisse -entum = tenēre

gelidus -a -um < gelū -ūs *n* = glaciēs

sē-cūrus -a -um = sine cūrā
somnōs sequī: somnīs sē dēdere

con-tingere = accidere, darī
quī furōrem maris ferre (= patī) potest
pluvia -ae *f* = imber

potius quam = prius quam
smaragdus -ī *m* = gemma *viridis* (= herbā colōre)

viās: itinera

quam fleat ob nostrās ūlla puella viās.
Tē bellāre decet terrā, Messalla, marīque,
ut domus hostīlēs praeferat exuviās;

prae-ferre = ostendere
exuviae -ārum *f* = spolia

vinclum -ī *n* = vinculum

mē retinent vīnctum fōrmōsae vincla puellae,
et sedeō dūrās iānitor ante forēs.

sīcut iānitor
dūrus -a -um = sevērus; dūrās forēs: forēs dūrae puellae
Dēlia -ae *f*, amor Tibullī

Nōn ego laudārī cūrō, mea Dēlia; tēcum
dum modo sim, quaesō sēgnis inersque vocer.

quaesō = ōrō (tē/vōs ut)

utinam spectem, ... teneam
suprēma hōra: mors

Te spectem, suprēma mihī cum vēnerit hōra,
tē teneam moriēns dēficiente manū.

dē-ficere = fatīgāre; dēficiēns: cui dēsunt vīrēs

ārsūrus *part fut* < ārdēre

Flēbis et ārsūrō positum mē, Dēlia, lectō,
trīstibus et lacrimīs ōscula mixta dabis.

miscēre -uisse mixtum

praecordia -arum *n* = viscera

Flēbis: nōn tua sunt dūrō praecordia ferrō
vīncta, neque in tenerō stat tibi corde silex.

stāre = esse
silex -icis *m* = saxum

Illō nōn iuvenis poterit dē fūnere quisquam
lūmina, nōn virgō, sicca referre domum.

lūmina sicca referre domum: redīre domum oculīs siccīs (: sine lacrimīs)

Tū Mānēs nē laede meōs, sed parce solūtīs
crīnibus et tenerīs, Dēlia, parce genīs.

nē laede = nōlī laedere
parce crīnibus et genīs: inter lūctum mulierēs Graecae (ut Dēlia) crīnes suōs scindunt et genās unguibus lacerant

Intereā, dum fāta sinunt, iungāmus amōrēs:
iam veniet tenebrīs Mors adoperta caput,

ad-operīre = operīre : Mors capite tenebrīs adopertō

iam surrēpet iners aetās, nec amāre decēbit,
dīcere nec cānō blanditiās capite.

sur-rēpere = clam et tacitē advenīre

cānus -a -um = cui capillī albī sunt ob senectūtem
blanditiae -ārum *f* = blanda verba

Nunc levis est tractanda Venus, dum frangere — levis = in-cōnstāns (↔ cōnstāns); tractāre (rem) = ūtī (rē)

postēs — postis -is *m* = foris

nōn pudet et rīxās īnseruisse iuvat. — īn-serere = concitāre

Hīc ego dux mīlēsque bonus: vōs, signa tubaeque,

īte procul, cupidīs volnera ferte virīs, — volnera: vulnera

ferte et opēs; ego compositō sēcūrus acervō — com-pōnere = colligere

dēspiciam dītēs dēspiciamque famem. — dīs dītis = dīves

II

com-pēscere = coercēre

Adde merum vīnōque novōs compēsce dolōrēs
occupet ut fessī lūmina victa sopor,

ut occupet
fessī: Tibullī

neu: nec
tempus -oris *n* = pars capitis utrimque inter oculōs et aurēs
Bacchō: vīnō
excitet *ē somnō*

neu quisquam multō percussum tempora Bacchō
excitet, īnfēlix dum requiēscit amor.

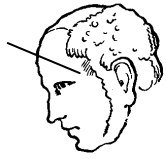
puellae cūstōdia posita est: puella cūstōdiātur

Nam posita est nostrae cūstōdia saeva puellae, 5
clauditur et dūrā iānua fīrma serā.

difficilis (: dūrus) dominus: marītus Dēliae

Iānua difficilis dominī, tē verberet imber,
tē Iovis imperiō fulmina missa petant.

tempus -oris *n*



Iānua, iam pateās ūnī mihi, victa querēlīs,
neu fūrtim versō cardine aperta sonēs. 10

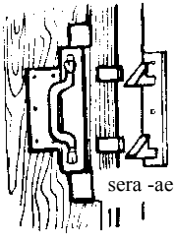
fūrtim *adv* = fūrtī modō, clam

sīqua = sī quae (= aliquae)
dēmentia -ae *f* < dēmēns

Et mala sīqua tibī dīxit dēmentia nostra,
ignōscās: capitī sint precor illa meō.

rogō ut mihi ignōscās
precor *ut* illa sint capitī meō: mē verberet imber, fulmina petant
meminisse *ea*, quae ...

Tē meminisse decet, quae plūrima vōce perēgī
supplice, cum postī flōrida serta darem.



nē timidē: haud timidē

Tū quoque nē timidē cūstōdēs, Dēlia, falle, 15
audendum est: fortēs adiuvat ipsa Venus.

sera -ae *f*

Illa favet, seu quis iuvenis nova līmina temptat,
seu reserat fīxō dente puella forēs;

re-serāre = seram removēre, aperīre
fīxō dente: immissā clāvī
dē-rēpere = dēscendere (tacitē et occultē)

illa docet mollī fūrtim dērēpere lēctō,
illa pedem nūllō pōnere posse sonō, 20

docet pōnere posse

illa virō cōram nūtūs cōnferre loquācēs
  blandaque compositīs abdere verba notīs.
Nec docet hoc omnēs, sed quōs nec inertia tardat
  nec vetat obscūrā surgere nocte timor.
Ēn ego cum tenebrīs tōtā vagor ānxius urbe,
  <sēcūrum tenebrīs mē facit ipsa Venus;>
nec sinit occurrat quisquam, quī corpora ferrō
  volneret aut raptā praemia veste petat.
Quisquis amōre tenētur, eat tūtusque sacerque
  quālibet: īnsidiās nōn timuisse decet.
Nōn mihi pigra nocent hībernae frīgora noctis,
  nōn mihi, cum multā dēcidit imber aquā.
Nōn labor hic laedit, reseret modo Dēlia postēs
  et vocet ad digitī mē taciturna sonum.
Parcite lūminibus, seu vir seu fēmina fīat
  obvia: cēlārī volt sua fūrta Venus.
Neu strepitū terrēte pedum neu quaerite nōmen
  neu prope fulgentī lūmina ferte face.
Sīquis et imprūdēns aspexerit, occulat ille
  perque deōs omnēs sē meminisse neget:
nam fuerit quīcumque loquāx, is sanguine nātam,

nūtus -ūs *m* = signum caput movendī | cōnferre = praebēre
loquāx -ācis *adj* = quī nimis loquitur; nūtūs l.cēs: manifēstōs compositīs: dissimulātīs
Venus docet
inertia -ae *f* (< iners) = vīta ōtiōsa
tardāre = tardum facere

tenebrīs: noctū

versus 26 deest; hic inter notās <...> post additus est

volneret: vulneret
rapere rapuisse raptum : vestem rapiet et vēndat
sacer: sānctus

quā-libet *adv* = quācumque

dē-cidere < dē + cadere

taciturnus -a -um = tacitus
mē vocet ad sonum digitī

parcite lūminibus: nōlīte intuērī
obvius fierī = obvius īre

volt: vult
fūrtum -ī *n* = amor *fūrtīvus* (= occultus)
neu terrēte ... quaerite ... ferte = nē terrueritis ... quaesīveritis ... tuleritis

im-prūdēns -entis ↔ prūdēns
oc-culere = occultāre

sentīre = experīrī, intellegere
is Venerem sanguine et ē rapidō marī nātam esse sentiet (: īram meam suscitābit)
vērāx -ācis *adi* ↔ fallāx
magicus -a -um < *magicē* -ēs *f* = ars quā prōdigia fīunt
sāga -ae *f* = mulier quae opera magica facit
ministerium -ī *n* = opera, opus
hanc: sāgam

is Venerem ē rapidō sentiet esse marī.
Nec tamen huic crēdet coniūnx tuus, ut mihi vērāx
pollicita est magicō sāga ministeriō.
Hanc ego dē caelō dūcentem sīdera vīdī,
flūminis haec rapidī carmine vertit iter,

findere = scindere, rumpere

haec cantū finditque solum Mānēsque sepulcrīs
ēlicit et tepidō dēvocat ossa rogō;

ē-licere = excitāre
tepidus -a -um = modicē calidus
dē-vocāre=dēdūcere (sub humum)
strīdor -ōris *m* = strepitus

iam tenet īnfernās magicō strīdōre catervās,
iam iubet aspersās lacte referre pedem.

referre pedem = redīre

dē-pellere < dē + pellere
nūbila: nūbēs

Cum libet, haec tristī dēpellit nūbila caelō,
cum libet, aestīvō convocat orbe nivēs.

Mēdēa -ae *f*, sāga herbīs perīta sacerdōsque Hecatēs, Herculēn arte suā sānāvit

per-domāre = funditus domāre

Sōla tenēre malās Mēdēae dīcitur herbās,
sōla ferōs Hecatēs perdomuisse canēs.

quīs = quibus

Haec mihi composuit cantūs, quīs fallere possēs:
ter cane, ter dictīs dēspue carminibus.

dē-spuere = ēicere ex ōre (*imp* dē-spue)
ille: marītus

Ille nihil poterit dē nōbīs crēdere cuiquam,
nōn sibi, sī in mollī vīderit ipse torō.

sī = etsī
nōs vīderit

Tū tamen abstineas aliīs: nam cētera cernet
omnia, dē mē ūnō sentiet ipse nihil.

Hecatē -ēs *f*, dea sāgārum *trīcorpor* (= tribus corporibus) cui duo canēs serviunt

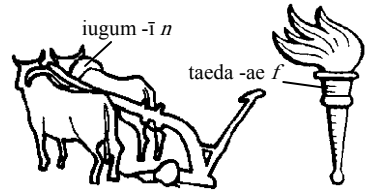
nempe *adv* = scīlicet, certē
haec eadem: sāga

Quid, crēdam? nempe haec eadem sē dīxit amōrēs
cantibus aut herbīs solvere posse meōs,

et mē lūstrāvit taedīs, et nocte serēnā
concidit ad magicōs hostia pulla deōs.
Nōn ego, tōtus abesset amor, sed mūtuus esset,
ōrābam, nec tē posse carēre velim.
Ferreus ille fuit, quī, tē cum posset habēre,
māluerit praedās stultus et arma sequī.
Ille licet Cilicum victās agat ante catervās,
pōnat et in captō Martia castra solō,
tōtus et argentō contextus, tōtus et aurō
īnsideat celerī cōnspiciendus equō,
ipse bovēs mea sī tēcum modo Dēlia possim
iungere et in solitō pāscere monte pecus,
et tē, dum liceat, tenerīs retinēre lacertīs,
mollis in incultā sit mihi somnus humō.
Quid Tyriō recubāre torō sine amōre secundō
prōdest, cum flētū nox vigilanda venit?
Nam neque tum plūmae nec strāgula picta
sopōrem
nec sonitus placidae dūcere posset aquae.
Num Veneris magnae violāvī nūmina verbō,
et mea nunc poenās impia lingua luit?

lūstrāre = pūrum facere rīte sacrificandō
con-cidere = perīre
pullus -a -um = niger; hostia pulla dīs magicīs (: īnferīs) sacrificātur

ego ōrābam nōn *ut* ..., sed *ut* ...



licet +*coni* = quamquam
licet ille agat ..., sī modo ipse possim ..., *tamen* sit somnus
Cilicēs -um, incolae *Ciliciae* (regiōnis Asiae)
agere = sē ostendere
in captō solō: in solō hostium captōrum
con-texere -uisse -textum = induere

īn-sidēre < in + sidēre
cōnspiciendus: ut cōnspiciātur

sī modo ipse tēcum, mea Dēlia, bovēs iungere possim

iungere = iūmenta *iugō* cōpulāre
solitus -a -um = quī solet esse/ fierī

sit: erit
in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur; humus i.: ager sine villā
Tyriō torō: Tyrō venit purpura pretiōsa
re-cubāre = cubāre

strāgula -ae *f* = vestis quā lectus operītur

sopor -ōris *m* > sōpīre; sopōrem dūcere = sōpīre

sonitus -ūs *m* = sonus

poenās luere = poenās dare

feror: fertur (= dīcitur) dē mē
in-cestus -a -um (< in + castus) ↔ castus
dē-ripere -uisse -reptum < dē + rapere

Num feror incestus sēdēs adiisse deōrum
sertaque dē sānctīs dēripuisse focīs?

nōn dubitāre +*inf* = nōn cūnctārī; nōn dubitem prōcumbere ... per-rēpere ... tundere

Nōn ego, sī meruī, dubitem prōcumbere templīs
et dare sacrātīs ōscula līminibus,

tellūs -ūris *f* = terra
per-rēpere < per + rēpere (= genibus īre)
tundere = verberāre

nōn ego tellūrem genibus perrēpere supplex
et miserum sānctō tundere poste caput.

tū: quī hoc legis
rīdēs: dērīdēs
cavētō tibi = cavētō tē ipsum
saevīre +*dat* = saevus esse
ūsque = semper
deus (: dea) : Venus

At tū, quī laetus rīdēs mala nostra, cavētō
mox tibi: nōn ūnī saeviet ūsque deus.

vīdī ego senem, quī ... lūsisset, post (= posteā) colla (: collum) vinclīs Veneris subdere
sub-dere = īnfrā locum aliquem pōnere; colla vinclīs Veneris s.: sub imperium Veneris cōgī
blanditiae -ārum *f* = blanda verba; sibi (quae puellae dīcet)
tremulus -a -um < tremere
com-pōnere = facere (: dīcere)
fingere = compōnere, ōrnāre

Vīdī ego, quī iuvenum miserōs lūsisset amōrēs,
post Veneris vinclīs subdere colla senem
et sibi blanditiās tremulā compōnere vōce
et manibus cānās fingere velle comās,

nec puduit stāre ante forēs

stāre nec ante forēs puduit cāraeve puellae
ancillam mediō dētinuisse forō.

dē-tinēre -uisse = retinēre
: puerī et iuvenēs hunc (: senem) circumterunt, ... dēspuunt
circum-terere = premere (circumstantēs)
artus -a -um = dēnsus
et sibi quisque in mollēs sinūs *senis* dēspuit (ut malum, quō senex afficitur, āvertat)

Hunc puer, hunc iuvenis turbā circumterit artā,
dēspuit in mollēs et sibi quisque sinūs.

quid = cūr
acerbus -a -um = dūrus
messēs tuās ūris: damnum tibi comparās

At mihi parce, Venus: semper tibi dēdita servit
mēns mea: quid messēs ūris acerba tuās?

III

Ībitis Aegaeās sine mē, Messalla, per undās,
ō utinam memorēs ipse cohorsque meī!
Mē tenet ignōtīs aegrum Phaeācia terrīs,
abstineās avidās, Mors, modo, nigra, manūs!
Abstineās, Mors ātra, precor: nōn hīc mihi māter,
quae legat in maestōs ossa perusta sinūs;
nōn soror, Assyriōs cinerī quae dēdat odōrēs
et fleat effūsīs ante sepulcra comīs;
Dēlia nōn usquam, quae mē quam mitteret urbe,
dīcitur ante omnēs cōnsuluisse deōs.
Illa sacrās puerī sortēs ter sustulit: illī
rettulit ē trīnīs ōmina certa puer.
Cūncta dabant reditūs: tamen est dēterrita numquam,
quīn flēret nostrās respiceretque viās.
Ipse ego sōlātor, cum iam mandāta dedissem,
quaerēbam tardās ānxius ūsque morās,
aut ego sum causātus avēs aut ōmina dīra,
Sāturnī sacram mē tenuisse diem.
Ō quotiēns ingressus iter ‘mihi trīstia’ dīxī

Messalla -ae *m*, amīcus Tibullī

memorēs *sitis* meī
cohors -rtis *f* = globus

Phaeacia -ae *f* = Corcȳra, īnsula contrā Ēpīrum sita

avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus
Mors, dea mortis
modo (= dummodo) abstineās
nōn *est* hīc māter ... soror ... Dēlia

legere = colligere
in maest*um* sin*um*
per-ūrere -ussisse -ustum = igne cōnsūmere
Assyrius -a -um < Assyria, regiō Asiae

comīs effūsīs (: solūtīs)

nōn usquam = nusquam
dīcitur cōnsuluisse ... antequam mitteret (= dimitteret)

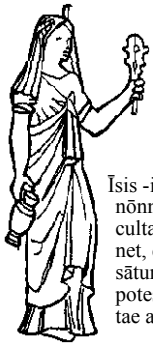
sortēs puerī: puer *sortilegus* (< sors+legere) sortēs ex urnā tollit (: legit)
ōmen -inis *n* = signum quod rem futūram portendit

reditus -ūs *m* < redīre; dabant reditūs (: reditum meum): portendēbant mē reditūrum esse
numquam *ita* dēterrita est quīn (= ut nōn) flēret

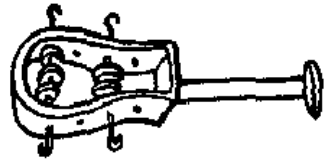
respicere = cūrāre
via -ae *f* = iter

cum = etsī
mandāta *prōficiscendī*

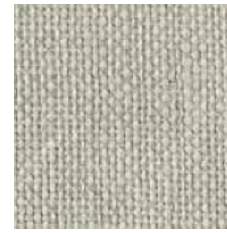
causārī causatum (avēs) = sē excūsārī (avibus)
avēs: auspicia
Sāturnī sacra die: diēs sextum *hebdomadis*, cum Iūdaeīs iter facere nōn licēbat; hebdomās -adis *f* = spatium VII diērum
in-gredī -gressum = incipere



Īsis -idis *f*, dea Aegyptia ab nōnnūllīs fēminīs Rōmānīs culta. Dea manū sistrum tenet, quod in sacrīs eius pulsātur. Īsis hominem sanāre potest sī fēminae līnō indūtae ante forēs templī sedent.



sistrum -ī *n* = īnstrūmentum aereum quō sacerdōtēs Aegyptiī in Īsidis sacrīs ūtī sōlēbant; sistrum percussum strepitum reddit.



līnum -ī *n* = herba quā vestis cōnficitur; vestis līnō cōnfecta

of-fendere -disse -ēnsum = percutere
trīstia signa
invītō Amōre
nē quis (= nēmō) audeat: nōlīte audēre
sciat sē ēgressum *esse*
deō: Amōre

‘offēnsum in portā signa dedisse pedem!’

Audeat invītō nē quis discēdere Amōre,
aut sciat ēgressum sē prohibente deō.

prōsunt aera ... lavārī ... sēcubuisse

aera: *sistrum*
re-pellere -ppulisse -pulsum = pulsāre, canere

Quid tua nunc Īsis mihi, Dēlia, quid mihi prōsunt
illa tuā totiēns aera repulsa manū,
quidve, piē dum sacra colis, pūrēque lavārī
tē —meminī— et pūrō sēcubuisse torō?

sē-cubāre -cubuisse -cubitum = sōla (: sine virō) cubāre

nam multa*e* tabella*e* picta*e* *in* templīs tuīs doc*ent* *tē* medērī (= sanāre) posse

Nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihī —nam posse medērī
picta docet templīs multa tabella tuīs—,
ut mea vōtīvās persolvēns Dēlia vōcēs
ante sacrās līnō tecta forēs sedeat
bisque diē resolūta comās tibi dīcere laudēs
īnsignis turbā dēbeat in Phariā.

vōtīvus -a -um < *vōtum -ī* = precēs quibus aliquid deō spondētur
vōcēs: precēs
tecta: indūta

re-solvere -solvisse -solūtum = solvere
īn-signis -e = conspicuus (praecēterīs)
Pharius -a -um (< Pharos, īnsula Aegyptī) = Īsidis; turba Pharia: sacerdōtēs Īsidis
contingit = accidit, datur
celebrāre = honōrāre (fēstō diē)
mēnstruus -a -um = quī singulīs mēnsibus fit
tūs tūris *n* = ē tūre incēnsō fit fūmus

At mihi contingat patriōs celebrāre Penātēs
reddereque antīquō mēnstrua tūra Larī.
Quam bene Sāturnō vīvēbant rēge, priusquam

tellūs in longās est patefacta viās!
Nōndum caeruleās pīnus contēmpserat undās,
effūsum ventīs praebueratque sinum,
nec vagus ignōtīs repetēns compendia terrīs
presserat externā nāvita merce ratem.
Illō nōn validus subiit iuga tempore taurus,
nōn domitō frēnōs ōre momordit equus,
nōn domus ūlla forēs habuit, nōn fīxus in agrīs,
quī regeret certīs fīnibus arva, lapis.
Ipsae mella dabant quercūs, ultrōque ferēbant
obvia sēcūrīs ūbera lactis ovēs.
Nōn aciēs, nōn īra fuit, nōn bella, nec ēnsem
immītī saevus dūxerat arte faber.
Nunc Iove sub dominō caedēs et vulnera semper,
nunc mare, nunc lētī mīlle repente viae.
Parce, pater; timidum nōn mē periūria terrent,
nōn dicta in sānctōs impia verba deōs.
Quodsī fātālēs iam nunc explēvimus annōs,
fac lapis īnscrīptīs stet super ossa notīs:
‘hīc iacet immītī cōnsūmptus morte Tibullus,
Messallam terrā dum sequiturque marī.’

pīnus: nāvis pīnū cōnfecta
caeruleus -a -um: color caelī/maris
contemnere -tēmpsisse -tēmptum; pīnus undās contemnit quia super eās natāre potest
sinum: vēlum; effūsum sinum: solūtīs vēlīs
vagus -a -um = errāns
re-petere = petere (: quaerere)
compendium -ī *n* = lucrum
premere pressisse pressum = onerāre
nāvita -ae *m* = nauta
illō tempore validus taurus iuga nōn subiit

frēnī -ōrum *m* = ferrum positum in ōre equī ad eum regendum
mordēre momordisse morsum
lapis fīxus

regere = fīnīre

hominibus sēcūrīs ūbera *plēna* lactis

dūcere -xisse -ductum = cōnficere

pīnus -ūs *f*

lētum -ī *n* = mors

: mē, quamquam timidus sum
pater: Iuppiter
periūrium -ī *n* = quod falsum iūrātur

quodsī = quod sī
fātālis -e = quī mortem affert; fātālēs annōs: ultimōs annōs
ex-plēre = perficere

facilis -e = benignus

Sed mē, quod facilis tenerō sum semper Amōrī,
ipsa Venus campōs dūcet in Ēlysiōs.

chorēa -ae *f* = saltātiō (-ōnis *f* < saltāre) cum cantū
vigēre = vigōrem habēre, valēre; chorēae cantūsque vigent: passim fīunt
guttur -uris *n* = iugulum; tenuī gutture: tenuī vōce

Hīc chorĕae cantūsque vigent, passimque vagantēs
dulce sonant tenuī gutture carmen avēs,
fert casiam nōn culta seges, tōtōsque per agrōs
flōret odōrātis terra benigna rosīs;

flōrēre = in flōre esse
odōrātus -a -um < odor

seriēs -ēī *f* = ōrdō rērum
im-miscēre -uisse -mixtum

miscet: suscitat

ac iuvenum seriēs tenerīs immixta puellīs
lūdit, et assiduē proelia miscet Amor.

illīc est *is* cuicumque
rapāx -ācis *adi* = quī rapit

myrteus -a -um < *myrtus*
scelerāta sēdēs: Tartarus, sēdēs animōrum scelestōrum
pro-fundus -a -um = obscūrus
abditus -a -um = occultus
circum quam (sēdem)
flūmina nigra: Cōcȳtus, flūmen lāmentātiōnum, et Phlegeton, flūmen ignis, Tartarō fluunt
Tīsiphonē -ēs *f*
im-pexus -a -um ↔ pexus < pectere pexisse pexum = *pectine* ōrdināre (capillōs)
turba *animōrum sceleratōrum*

Illīc est cuicumque rapāx mors vēnit amantī
et gerit īnsignī myrtea serta comā.
At scelerāta iacet sēdēs in nocte profundā
abdita, quam circum flūmina nigra sonant:
Tīsiphonēque impexa ferōs prō crīnibus anguēs
saevit, et hūc illūc impia turba fugit.

serpēns -entis *m* = anguis

Tum niger in portā serpentum Cerberus ōre
strīdet et aerātās excubat ante forēs.

strīdēre = strīdōrem ēdere (dentibus)
ex-cubāre = forīs cubāre

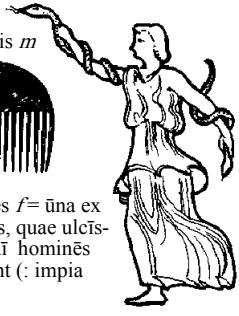
casia -ae *f* = *frutex* odōriferus (< odor)

myrtus -ī *f* = *frutex* Venerī sacer

frutex -icis *m* = arbor humilis

Cerberus -ī *m* = canis trīceps (< trēs+caput) quī Īnferōrum līmina cūstōdit

pecten -inis *m*



Tīsiphonē -ēs *f* = ūna ex trībus Furiīs, quae ulcīscitur eōs quī hominēs interfēcērunt (: impia turba)

Ixīon -onis *m*

Tantalus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae; quia arcāna deōrum patefēcit, apud Īnferōs sitim patitur in aquā stāns

Danaidēs -um *f*, fīliae Danaī quae iussū patris marītōs interfēcērunt

Illīc Iūnōnem temptāre Ixīonis ausī
versantur celerī noxia membra rotā,
porrectusque novem Tityos per iūgera terrae
assiduās ātrō viscere pāscit avēs.
Tantalus est illīc, et circum stāgna, sed ācrem
iamiam pōtūrī dēserit unda sitim,
et Danaī prōlēs, Veneris quod nūmina laesit,
in cava Lēthaeās dōlia portat aquās.
Illīc sit, quīcumque meōs violāvit amōrēs,
optāvit lentās et mihi mīlitiās.
At tū casta precor maneās, sānctīque pudōris
assideat cūstōs sēdula semper anus.
Haec tibi fābellās referat positāque lucernā
dēdūcat plēnā stāmina longa colū,
at circā gravibus pēnsīs adfīxa puella
paulātim somnō fessa remittat opus.
Tum veniam subitō, nec quisquam nūntiet ante,

membra Ixīonis ausī (: quī ausit)
Iūnōnem temptāre (= stuprāre)

versārī = vertī
noxius -a -um (< noxa) ↔ īnsōns
por-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = extendere
Tityos -ī *m*, fīlius Iovis, ab Apollōne occīsus est cum mātrem deī temptāvisset
viscus -eris *n sing*, *pl* viscera

unda dēserit ācrem sitim *Tantalī*
pōtūrī (*part fut* < pōtāre)

iam-iam = prōtinus

Danaus -ī *m*, rēx Argōrum, pater *Danaidum* (: prōlēs Danaī)

Lēthaeus -a -um < Lēthē -ēs *f*, Tartarī flūmen

et optāvit
lentus -a -um
= diūturnus

dōlium -ī *n*

as-sidēre < ad+sidēre
sēdulus -a -um = dīligēns
anus: ancilla

fābella -ae *f* = fābula

stāmen -inis *n* = fīlum
colus -ūs *f* = īnstrūmentum in quō ponitur pēnsum lānae dē quā fīla dēdūcuntur (vidē p. 41)
ad-fīxus -a -um = intentus
puella: Dēlia

re-mittere = dēserere

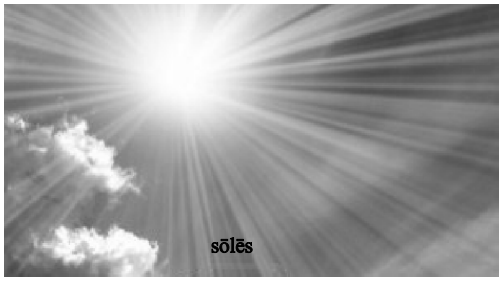
sed videar caelō missus adesse tibī. 90

turbata capillōs: impexa

Tunc mihi, quālis eris, longōs turbāta capillōs,
obvia nūdātō, Dēlia, curre pede.

hunc illum: illum
nitēre = lūcēre, splendēre
Lūcifer -ī *m*, Veneris stēlla quae māne ante solem oritur (: diēs)
roseus -a -um = colōre rosārum

Hoc precor, hunc illum nōbīs Aurōra nitentem
Lūciferum roseīs candida portet equīs.



IV

"Sīc umbrōsa tibī contingant tecta, Priāpe,
nē capitī sōlēs, nē noceantque nivēs:
quae tua fōrmōsōs cēpit sollertia? Certē
nōn tibi barba nitet, nōn tibi culta coma est,
nūdus et hībernae prōdūcis frīgora brūmae,
nūdus et aestīvī tempora sicca Canis."
Sīc ego; tum Bacchī respondit rūstica prōlēs
armātus curvā sīc mihi falce deus:
"Ō fuge tē tenerae puerōrum crēdere turbae,
nam causam iūstī semper amōris habent.
Hic placet, angustīs quod equum compēscit habēnīs,
hic placidam niveō pectore pellit aquam,
hic, quia fortis adest audācia, cēpit; at illī
virgineus tenerās stat pudor ante genās.
Sed nē tē capiant, prīmō sī forte negābit,
taedia: paulātim sub iuga colla dabit.

umbrōsus -a -um = quī umbram habet, opācus
contingant: dentur

fōrmōsōs *puerōs*
sollertia -ae *f* = fraus

cultus -a -um = ōrnātus

et nūdus
prō-dūcere = patī
brūma -ae *f* = hiems

sīc ego *dīxī*
tum deus (: Priapus), rūstica prōlēs Bacchī, sīc mihi respondit

fuge crēdere: nōlī crēdere
turba = tumultus

causam iūstī amōris: causam iūstam amōris

hic *puer* ... hic: alius ... alius
angustīs: sevērīs

habēnae -ārum *f*

hic *natāns*

eī adest

virgineus -a -um < virgō; virgineus pudor ante tenerās genās s.

negābit: nōlet tē amāre
nē taedia tē capiant: nōlī taedia tē capere; taedium -ī *n* < taedēre

Longa diēs hominī docuit pārēre leōnēs,
longa diēs mollī saxa perēdit aquā;
annus in aprīcīs mātūrat collibus ūvās,
annus agit certā lūcida signa vice.
Nec iūrāre timē: Veneris periūria ventī
irrita per terrās et freta summa ferunt.
Grātia magna Iovī: vetuit pater ipse valēre
iūrāsset cupidē quicquid ineptus amor,
perque suās impūne sinit Dictynna sagittās
affīrmēs crīnēs perque Minerva suōs.
At sī tardus eris, errābis: trānsiet aetās.
Quam citŏ, nōn sēgnis, stat remeatque diēs!
Quam citŏ purpureōs dēperdit terra colōrēs!
Quam citŏ fōrmōsās pōpulus alta comās!
Quam iacet, īnfīrmae vēnēre ubi fāta senectae,
quī prior Ēlēō est carcere missus equus!

per-ēsse -ēdisse -ēsum=absūmere

aprīcus -a -um = sōlī apertus (↔ opācus)
mātūrāre = mātūrum facere
agit: movet | certā: cōnstitūtā
lūcidus -a -um = splendidus, fulgēns | signum = sīdus
vicis *gen* (sine *nom.*; vicem *acc*, vice *abl*) = tempus quō aliquid fit
ventī Veneris periūria ferunt
ir-ritus -a -um = frūstrā factus
per freta summa: per partem fretōrum summam
grātia magna Iovī *habenda est*
pater ipse vetuit valēre quicquid ineptus amor cupidē iūrā*v*isset
valēre = manēre, vim servāre
quic-quid = quidquid
in-eptus -a -um ↔ aptus
Dictynna (=Diāna) sinit *ut* impūne affīrmēs (: iūrēs) per suās sagittās et Minerva per suōs crīnēs

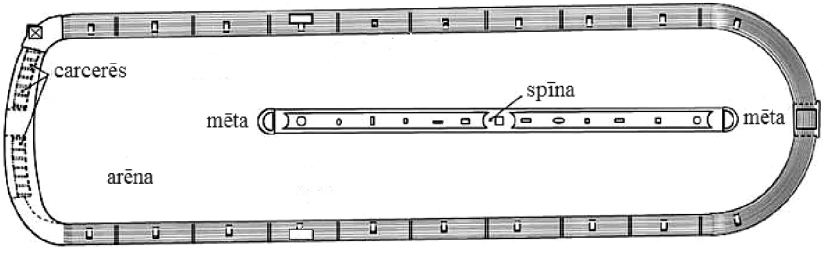
trānsiet: trānsībit

re-meāre = redīre, revertī
stat remeatque: adit abitque

purpureus -a -um < purpura
de-perdere = perdere

pōpulus -ī *f*, pōpulus alta comās (: frondem) *dēperdit*
quam iacet!: quālis iacet!
vēnēre: vēnērunt
senecta -ae *f* = senectūs
equus quī missus est prior
Ēlēus -a -um < Ēlis -idis *f*, cīvitās Peloponnēsī
ē carcere Ēlēō: ē carcere circī Ēlēī

In circō Rōmānō equī arēnā currunt.
Arēna in mediā parte dīvīsa est spīnā, cuius in limitibus mētae sunt equīs circumeundae.
Equī cūstōdiuntur in carceribus (carcer -eris *m*), unde cursūs initium habent.
In urbibus Graecīs, ut Ēlidis, multī circī sunt, quī 'hippodromos' vocantur.



pōpulus -ī *f*

ELEGIA IV

Vīdī iam iuvenem, premeret cum sērior aetās,
maerentem stultōs praeteriisse diēs.
Crūdēlēs dīvī! Serpēns novus exuit annōs,
fōrmae nōn ūllam fāta dedēre moram.
Sōlīs aeterna est Bacchō Phoebōque iuventās,
nam decet intōnsus crīnis utrumque deum.
Tū, puerō quodcumque tuō temptāre libēbit,
cēdās: obsequiō plūrima vincet amor.
Neu comes īre negēs, quamvīs via longa parētur
et Canis ārentī torreat arva sitī,
quamvīs praetexēns piceā ferrūgine caelum
ventūram anticipet imbrifer arcus aquam.
Vel sī caeruleās puppī volet īre per undās,
ipse levem rēmō per freta pelle ratem.
Nec tē paeniteat dūrōs subiisse labōrēs
aut operī īnsuetās atteruisse manūs,
nec, velit īnsidiīs altās sī claudere vallēs,
dum placeās, umerī rētia ferre negent.
Sī volet arma, levī temptābis lūdere dextrā:
saepe dabis nūdum, vincat ut ille, latus.
Tum tibi mītis erit, rapiās tum cāra licēbit

sērior (*comp* < sērus): posterior

stultōs diēs: cum adulēscēns stultē ēgerit nōn ūtendō bonīs quae offerēbantur
praeteriisse: quod praeterierat
ex-uere -uisse -ūtum ↔ induere
annōs: pellem

fāta nōn dedēr *unt* ūllam moram fōrmae (*dat*)

iuventās -ātis *f* = iuventūs

intōnsus -a -um = nōn sectus (: longus)

pellis -is *f*

cēdere = dare, sinere
obsequium -ī *n* = patientia

neu negēs: nec negēs, nōlī nēgāre
quam-vīs +*coni* = quamquam
via: iter
ārēre = siccus esse
arcus imbrifer praetexēns caelum
prae-texere = tegere, operīre
piceus -a -um = niger (ut pix, liquidum nigerrimum quō pingitur lignum servandī causā)
ferrūgo -inis *f* = color rubrō nigrior
ventūram *part fut* < venīre
anti-cipāre < ante + capere
imbri-fer -era -erum = quī imbrem fert

arcus *pluviōsus* VII colōrum interdum cum imbre appāret in caelō

sub-īre = patī
īn-suētus -a -um +*gen/dat* = quī nōn solet facere
at-terere -trīvisse -trītum = cōnsūmere (ūtendō); atteruisse: attrīvisse

dum *eī* placeās

arma: armīs exercēre
levī dextrā ↔ dūrē, sevērē
lūdere = exercēre (lūdendī causā)
nūdum latus

tibi licēbit (: puer sinet) *ut* rapiās *eī* cāra ōscula

ōscula: pugnābit, sed tamen apta dabit.

rapere -uisse -ptum
tibi rogantī

Rapta dabit prīmō, mox afferet ipse rogantī,

tuō collō

post etiam collō sē implicuisse volet.

artēs = mōrēs
saecula: tempora, aetatem
tractāre = trahere
ad-suēscere -suēvisse = mōrem sibi facere

Heu male nunc artēs miserās haec saecula tractant:

iam tener adsuēvit mūnera velle puer.

venus -eris *f* = libīdō

At tū, quī venerem docuistī vēndere prīmus,

quisquis es, īnfēlix urgeat ossa lapis.

Pīeridēs -um *f* (*acc Gr* -as) = Mūsae (vidē p. 52); amāte Pīeridas et doctos poētās

Pīeridas, puerī, doctōs et amāte poētās,

aurea nec superent mūnera Pīeridās.

carmine: ob carmen | nī = nisi
Nīsus, rēx Megarae, urbis Siciliae, cuius in comā erat salūs rēgnī
Pelops -opis *m*
nitēre -uisse

Carmine purpurea est Nīsī coma: carmina nī sint,

ex umerō Pelopis nōn nituisset ebur.

vīvet *is* quem referent (: canent, laudent) Mūsae
dum tellūs rōbora ... caelum stēllās *habeat*

Quem referent Mūsae, vīvet, dum rōbora tellūs,

dum caelum stēllās, dum vehet amnis aquās.

At quī nōn audit Mūsās, quī vēndit amōrem,

Īdaeae currūs ille sequātur Opis

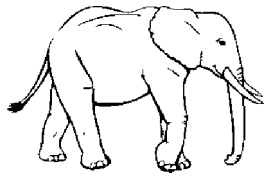
Īdaeus -a -um (< Īda) = Phrygius
Ops Opis *f*, dea Phrygia

ter-centēnī -ae -a = trecentī
erroribus expleat: percurrat
Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia, regiō Asiae
modus -ī *m* = modus canendī
vīlia membra: membra virīlia

et tercentēnās errōribus expleat urbēs

et secet ad Phrygiōs vīlia membra modōs.

Pelops, fīlius Tantalī, cuius membra ā patre cocta dīi vorārunt et cognitō scelere dēnuō iūnxēre omnia praeter umerum ebore effectum



ebur -oris *n*

Ops, uxor Saturnī, cuius sacerdōtēs, quī currum eius bīnīs leōnibus tractum sequuntur, membrum virīle suum secant

Blanditiīs volt esse locum Venus ipsa: querēlīs
supplicibus, miserīs flētibus illa favet.”
Haec mihi, quae canerem Titiō, deus ēdidit ōre,
sed Titium coniūnx haec meminisse vetat.
Pāreat ille suae; vōs mē celebrāte magistrum,
quōs male habet multā callidus arte puer.
Glōria cuique sua est: mē, quī spernentur, amantēs
cōnsultent: cūnctīs iānua nostra patet.
Tempus erit cum mē Veneris praecepta ferentem
dēdūcat iuvenum sēdula turba senem.
Heu, heu, quam Marathus lentō mē torquet amōre!
Dēficiunt artēs, dēficiuntque dolī.
Parce, puer, quaesō, nē turpis fābula fīam,
cum mea rīdēbunt vāna magisteria.

volt: vult
locus -ī *m* = occāsio
querēl(l)a -ae *f* < querī

quae: ut ea
ēdidit ōre: dīxit
Titius -ī *m*, amīcus Tibullī

suae *uxōrī*
celebrāre = honōrāre
magistrum *amōris*
callidus -a -um = prūdēns et fallāx

cōnsultāre (aliquem) = cōnsilium petere (ab aliquō)

turba iuvenum mē senem dēdūcat
praeceptum -ī *n* = quod docet quōmodo agendum sit

Marathus -ī *m*, amor Tibullī
lentus ↔ ārdēns
torquēre = cruciāre
artēs ... dolī *mē* dēficiunt (= dēsunt)

parce = miserēre
turpis -e = indignus
fābula -ae *f* = rūmor
magisterium -ī *n* = praeceptum

V

asper -a -um = dūrus
discidium -ī *n* = discordia

glōria: laudātio (< laudāre) ipsīus
fortis: audācis

agor: versor
ut citus turben (= aequa) sola verbere *agitur*
celer ↔ quiētus
ad-suētus -a -um (< adsuēscere) ↔ īnsuētus
quic-quam = quidquam

magnificum: glōriōsum
horridus -a -um = dūrus
domā: mollī
parce: miserēre
tē *quaesō* per foedera

venerem: amōrem

ego dīcor ille tē *ē morte* ēripuisse: dīcitur ego esse ille quī tē ēripuit
dē-fessus -a -um (+ *abl*) = fessus

sulphur -uris *n* = genus terrae gravī odōre facile ārdēns
prae-cinere -cinuisse -centum = carminibus magicīs medērī
anus: sāga
prō-cūrāre = exsequī ea quae pertinent ad malum āvertendum
nē saeva somnia *tibi* nocēre possent
dē-venerārī = precibus āvertere; somnia dēveneranda: s. āvertenda
mola -ae *f* = far tōstum sāle sparsum quā in sacrīs ūtēbantur

Trivia -ae *f* = Hecatē

Asper eram et bene discidium mē ferre loquēbar,
at mihi nunc longē glōria fortis abest.
Namque agor ut per plāna citus sola verbere turben,
quem celer adsuētā versat ab arte puer.
Ūre ferum et torquē, libeat nē dīcere quicquam
magnificum post haec: horrida verba domā.
Parce tamen, per tē fūrtīvī foedera lectī,
per venerem quaesō compositumque caput.
Ille ego, cum trīstī morbō dēfessa iacērēs,
tē dīcor vōtīs ēripuisse meīs,
ipseque ter circum lūstrāvī sulphure pūrō,
carmine cum magicō praecinuisset anus;
ipse prŏcūrāvī nē possent saeva nocēre
somnia ter sānctā dēveneranda molā;
ipse ego vēlātus fīlō tunicīsque solūtīs
vōta novem Triviae nocte silente dedī.

turben -inis *m*

far farris *n*

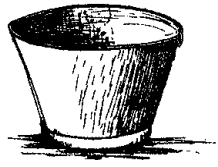
ELEGIA V

Omnia persolvi: fruitur nunc alter amōre
et precibus fēlīx ūtitur ille meīs.
At mihi fēlīcem vītam, sī salva fuisses,
fingēbam dēmēns, sed renuente deō.
Rūra colam frūgumque aderit mea Dēlia cūstōs,
ārea dum messēs sōle calente teret,
aut mihi servābit plēnīs in lintribus ūvās
pressaque vēlōcī candida musta pede;

per-solvere = peragere
amōre *Dēliae*

at dēmens fingēbam (= excōgitābam) mihi fēlīcem vītam sī salva fuisses
re-nuere ↔ placēre; renuente deō: invītō deō

aderit *ut* cūstōs frūgum
ārea -ae *f* = locus plānus in quō messēs teruntur
calēre = fervēre



linter -tris *f*

rūsticī messēs terunt in āreā

cōnsuēscet numerāre pecus, cōnsuēscet amantis
garrulus in dominae lūdere verna sinū.
Illa deō sciet agricolae prō vītibus ūvam,
prō segete spīcās, prō grege ferre dapem.
Illa regat cūnctōs, illī sint omnia cūrae
et iuvet in tōtā mē nihil esse domō.
Hūc veniet Messalla meus, cui dulcia pōma
Dēlia sēlectīs dētrahat arboribus;
et tantum venerāta virum hunc sēdula cūret,

cōn-suēscere = adsuēscere

garrulus -a -um = loquāx
verna -ae *m/f* = servus domī nātus
garrulus verna cōnsuēscet lūdere in sinū dominae amantis
sciet deō agricolae (: Faunō) ferre ūvam prō vītibus, spīcās prō segete, dapem prō grege *pecudum*

illī sint omnia cūrae: illa omnia cūret

mē iuvet nihil esse in tōtā domō (ut sit Dēlia quae omnia regat)

sē-ligere -lēgisse -lectum = dēligere

: et hunc virum, quem tantum venerētur, sēdula cūret

ipsa huic epulās paret atque gerat ministra

fingēbam mihi haec vōta

Armeniī -ōrum, incolae Armeniae, regiōnis Asiae; odōrātōs: propter fruticēs quī apud Armeniōs nāscuntur

tenēre -uisse -ntum; aliam *puellam* tenuī (: amāvī)
gaudia adīre: concumbere amandī gratiā
admonēre reī (*gen*) = monēre de rē
Venus *mē* dominae admonuit *mēque* dēseruit (nē aliam fēminam amāre possem)
dēvōtus -a -um = cui vīs agendī adempta est (ā sāgā)
mē dēvōtum *esse* dīxit
meī pudet

verbīs: magicē, magicīs carminibus
dē-vovēre -vōvisse -vōtum > dēvōtus
Haemonius -a -um < Haemonia (= Thessalia)
Pēleus (*acc Gr* -a), rēx Thessaliae
Nērēis -idis *f*, nympha maris
frēnātus -a -um = frēna habēns
caerulus -a -um = caeruleus
Thetis -idis *f* (*acc Gr* -in), Nērēis
quondam caerula Nērēis Thetis tālis vecta est frēnātō pisce ad Haemonium Pēlea
amātor -ōris *m* = quī amat

huic paret atque epulās ipsa ministra gerat.
Haec mihi fingēbam, quae nunc Eurusque Notusque
iactat odōrātōs vōta per Armeniōs.
Saepe ego temptāvī cūrās dēpellere vīnō,
at dolor in lacrimās verterat omne merum.
Saepe aliam tenuī, sed iam cum gaudia adīrem,
admonuit dominae dēseruitque Venus.
Tunc mē discēdēns dēvōtum fēmina dīxit,
et pudet, et nārrat scīre nefanda mea.
Nōn facit hoc verbīs: faciē tenerīsque lacertīs
dēvovet et flāvīs nostra puella comīs.
Tālis ad Haemonium Nērēis Pēlea quondam
vecta est frēnātō caerula pisce Thetis.
Haec nocuēre mihī: quod adest huic dīves amātor;

Thetin fīliam Nērēī, deī maris, Iuppiter amāvit; sed praedictō certior factus fīlium Thetidis patrem superātūrum, nē umquam dīvus nātus dē eā gignī posset, Pēleō nūptum dare statuit. Sed Thetis, mortālem exīstimāns indignum quī tālem uxōrem dūceret, recūsāvit. Tum Pēleus cōnsilium cēpit hoc: occultus in spēluncā, quam Thetis adīre solēbat delphīnō vecta, sōpītam vīnxit, nē fugere posset, et cum eā concubuit. Quae tandem, quamquam invītē, Pēleo nūpsit et posteā fortem Achillem peperit.

vēnit in exitium callida lēna meum.
Sanguineās edat illa dapēs atque ōre cruentō
trīstia cum multō pōcula felle bibat;
hanc volitent animae circum sua fāta querentēs,
semper et ē tēctīs strix violenta canat;
ipsa fame stimulante furēns herbāsque sepulcrīs
quaerat et ā saevīs ossa relicta lupīs,

exitium -ī *n* = cāsus, ruīna
in exitium meum: ut mē perdat
lēna -ae *f* = quae amōrēs fūrtīvōs iuvat
illa: lēna
trīstis -e = amārus
pōculum -ī = pōtiō
fel fellis *n* = venēnum (= pōtiō quae mortem affert)
animae circum hanc volitent

violentus -a -um = quī vī ūtitur, ferōx; strix violenta dīcitur quia puerīs nocet
et herbās *in* sepulcrīs ... et ossa quaerat

strix -igis *f*, avis nocturna quae īnfantēs rapit et nūtrit in nīdō, sed posteā eōrum viscera rōstrō carpit; nōminis causa est quod noctū horrendum strīdēre solet, quod est signum malam fortūnam portendēns

currat et inguinibus nūdīs ululetque per urbēs,
post agat ē triviīs aspera turba canum.
Ēveniet: dat signa deus: sunt nūmina amantī,
saevit et iniūstā lēge relicta Venus.
At tū quam prīmum sāgae praecepta rapācis
dēsere, nam dōnīs vincitur omnis amor.
Pauper erit praestō semper, tē pauper adībit
prīmus et in tenerō fīxus erit latere,
pauper in angustō, fīdus comes, agmine turbae
sūbicietque manūs efficietque viam,

et currat
inguinibus: partibus corporis īnfrā ventrem
eam agat
asper -a -um = crūdēlis, immītis

sunt nūmina amantī: dī amantem iuvant

et Venus saevit

tū: Dēlia
rapāx -ācis = quī tantum dōnīs capitur, mūnera quaerēns
: lēna Dēliae praecipit bene accipere dīvitis amatōris dōna, quōrum ex parte ipsa lucrum facit
pauper: Tibullus
praestō *adv*; p. esse = adesse

fīxus in latere erit: ad latus tuum semper manēbit

pauper, fīdus comes, ...
agmine: multitūdine hominum incēdentium
sūb-icere = obicere, offerre
efficiet viam: ībit prior angustum agmen aperiēns

ad occultōs amīcōs *tē* dēdūcet (apud quōs sē clam amāre possint)
vincla: calceum

canimus: canō
patēscere = patēns fierī

plēnā manū: tōtīs vīribus

tū: amātor Dēliae
potior = optātior (quam ego); quī *Dēliae* potior es
versārī = volvī, in orbem movērī
Fors Fortis *f* = Fortūna (dea)
levis -e = incōnstāns
Fors levis celerī orbe rotae vers.
quīdam: Tibullus
per-stāre = fīrmē stāre

crēbrō *adv* = saepe
re-fugere = recēdere

re-currere = redīre (currendō)

et sōlus | ex-creāre = ācriter exspuere (= ēicere ex ōre); Tibullus excreat ut Dēlia eum audiat
parat: dēcernit, statuit
ūtere: frue

liquidus -a -um = fluēns; linter tibi nat in liquidā aquā: in dubiō estis

pauper ad occultōs fūrtim dēdūcet amīcōs
  vinclaque dē niveō dētrahet ipse pede.
Heu! canimus frūstrā, nec verbīs victa patēscit
  iānua, sed plēnā est percutienda manū.
At tū, quī potior nunc es, mea fāta timētō:
  versātur celerī Fors levis orbe rotae.
Nōn frūstrā quīdam iam nunc in līmine perstat
  sēdulus, ac crēbrō prōspicit ac refugit,
et simulat trānsīre domum, mox deinde recurrit,
  sōlus et ante ipsās excreat ūsque forēs.
Nesciŏ quid fūrtīvus amor parat. Ūtere, quaesō,
  dum licet: in liquidā nat tibi linter aquā.

Rota Fortūnae versātur: quī hodiē fortūnātus est, crās īnfortūnātum esse potest

VI

Semper, ut indūcar, blandōs offers mihi voltūs,
post tamen es miserō trīstis et asper, Amor.
Quid tibi saevitiae mēcum est? an glōria magna est
īnsidiās hominī composuisse deum?
Nam mihi tenduntur cassēs: iam Dēlia fūrtim
nesciŏ quem tacitā callida nocte fovet.
Illa quidem tam multa negat, sed crēdere dūrum est:
sīc etiam dē mē pernegat ūsque virō.
Ipse miser docuī quō posset lūdere pactō
cūstōdēs. Heu! heu! nunc premor arte meā.
Fingere nunc didicit causās ut sōla cubāret,
cardine nunc tacitō vertere posse forēs.
Tum sūcōs herbāsque dedī quīs līvor abīret
quem facit impressō mūtua dente venus.
At tū, fallācis coniūnx incaute puellae,
mē quoque servātō peccet ut illa nihil.
Neu iuvenēs celebret multō sermōne cavētō,
nēve cubet laxō pectus aperta sinū,
neu tē dēcipiat nūtū, digitōque liquōrem
nē trahat et mēnsae dūcat in orbe notās.

in-ducere = trahere
blandus -a -um = grātus
v*u*ltus = habitus faciēī
trīstis = crūdēlis

: cūr saevus mēcum es?
an de*ō* (: Amōrī) glōria magna est īnsidiās hominī composuisse (: parāvisse)?

cassis -is *m* = rēte; cassēs tendere: c. parāre

fovēre = amanter amplectī
nesci*ō* quem Dēlia ... fove*a*t

tam multa: graviōra
dūrus = difficilis

per-negāre = cōnstanter negāre

quō pactō cūstōdēs *ē*lūdere posset

fingere = excōgitāre (rēs falsās)

vertere: claudere

sūcus -ī *m* = pōtiō ex herbīs pressa
quīs = quibus
līvor -ōris *m* = color quī in laesīs corporis partibus vidētur
mūtua venus: amantium concubitus (< concumbere)
impressō dente: morsū (< mordēre)
in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus; tū, incaute coniūnx fallācis puellae
servātō *imp fut* < servāre = audīre (praecepta)
peccāre = fallere, ēlūdere (alterum amandō); ut illa nihil peccet
celebrāre = honōrāre
cavētō (*imp fut*) neu celebret ... nēve cubet ... neu dēcipiat ... neque trahat
laxus -a -um = solūtus
pectus aper*tēns* (: ostendēns)
dē-cipere = fallere
liquor -ōris *m* = māteria liquida
neque digitō liquōrem (: vīnum) *ē pōculō ex*trahat et in orbe mēnsae (: super mēnsam) notās *amantī* dūcat (: scrībat)

Bona Dea, dea fertilitātis et castitātis fēminārum, quam mātrōnae Rōmānae colunt, cuiusque templum, ā mulieribus sacrificantibus celebrātum, virīs intrāre nōn licet; quī vērō in templō dēprehenduntur caecitāte pūniuntur (caecī fīunt), quārē fēminae, quae ā virīs īnspicī nōlunt, templum adeunt.

timē, quam saepe (: quotiēs) exībit seu dīcet ...
mās maris *m*↔ fēmina; sacra Bonae Deae maribus nōn adeunda: virīs nōn licet sacrīs Bonae Deae interesse
ūnus (: sōlus) illam sequ*āris* (: sequere!) ad ār*am templī Bonae Deae*
mihi nōn sit meīs oculīs timuisse: meīs oculīs nōn timērem (Dēlia enim nōn templum sed amantem adit, ergō marītus caecitāte nōn pūniētur, si eam secūtus erit)
signum: anulum signātum
probāre = īnspicere an proba rēs sit
per causam = simulāns
somnum peperī tibi: tē dormientem fēcī
sōbrius -a -um ↔ ēbrius
sup-pōnere = alterum prō alterō pōnere
ipse victor (: vigil) supposītā aquā (prō vīnō) sōbria pōcula bibēbam
prūdēns ↔ invītus
ignōsce *mihi* fatentī
quis ferat arma contrā deōs?

Exībit quam saepe, timē, seu vīsere dīcet
sacra Bonae maribus nōn adeunda Deae.
At mihi sī crēdās, illam sequar ūnus ad ārās;
tunc mihi nōn oculīs sit timuisse meīs.
Saepe, velut gemmās eius signumque probārem,
per causam meminī mē tetigisse manum;
saepe merō somnum peperī tibi, at ipse bibēbam
sōbria supposītā pōcula victor aquā.
Nōn ego tē laesī prūdēns: ignōsce fatentī,
iussit Amor: contrā quis ferat arma deōs?

ego sum ille cui tua canis tōtā nocte īnstābat

anulus signātus

opus *est*

clāvis: sera

Ille ego sum, nec mē iam dīcere vēra pudēbit,
īnstābat tōtā cui tua nocte canis.
Quid tenerā tibi coniuge opus? tua sī bona nescīs
servāre, frūstrā clāvis inest foribus.

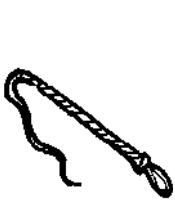
tē tenet, *at* ...
su-spīrāre = ab imō pectore spīrāre; alios amōrēs absentēs suspīrat : eōs cōgitat et cupit
con-dolēre = valdē dolēre

Tē tenet, absentēs aliōs suspīrat amōrēs
et simulat subitō condoluisse caput.

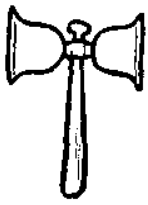
At mihi servandam crēdās: nōn saeva recūsō
verbera, dētrecto nōn ego vincla pedum.
Tum procul absītis, quisquis colit arte capillōs,
et fluit effūsō cui toga laxa sinū,
quisquis et occurret, nē possit crīmen habēre,
stet procul, aut aliā <stet procul> ante viā.
Sīc fierī iubet ipse deus, sīc magna sacerdōs
est mihi dīvīnō vāticināta sonō.

at mihi *Dēliam* servandam crēdās (: crēde!); crēdere = committere, cūstōdiendum trādere
dē-trectāre = recūsāre
: verbera et vincla servitūtis amōrisque sunt
procul absītis (: abeste!) *amantēs*
colere = ōrnāre (pectine); quisquis *suōs* capillōs arte (: dīligenter) colit
cui*que* toga laxa effūsō (= solūtō) sinū fluit (: ut flūctūs agitātur)
et quisquis *Dēliae* occurret
nē *Dēlia* possit crīmen *adulterī* habēre
stet: maneat
aut ante *in* aliā viā procul stet

magna sacerdōs *Bellōnae*
dīvīnus -a -um = quī dīvīnat (= futūra praesentit); dīvīnō sonō: dīvīnīs verbīs
vāticinārī = dīvīnāre



verber tortum



bipennis

verū

sacerdōtēs Bellōnae verberibus, bipennibus veribusque sēsē caedunt et sanguine effūsō imāginem deae spargunt futūra canentēs

Bellōna, dea bellī cui frāter Mars est

Haec ubi Bellōnae mōtū est agitāta, nec ācrem
flammam, nōn āmēns verbera torta timet;
ipsa bipenne suōs caedit violenta lacertōs
sanguineque effūsō spargit inulta deam,
statque latus praefīxa verū, stat saucia pectus,
et canit ēventūs, quōs dea magna monet:
"Parcite, quam cūstōdit Amor, violāre puellam,
nē pigeat magnō post didicisse malō.

ubi *prīmum* haec (: sacerdōs) mōtū (: furōre) Bellōnae agitāta (: incitāta) est
ācrem: ārdentem
verber -eris *n* = virga
tortus -a -um < torquēre (= vertere)
bipennis -is *f* = secūris

inulta: sine dolōre

verū -ūs *n* = hasta brevis
praefīxus -a -um = trānsfīxus
stat verū praefīx*ō* *in* lat*ere*, stat sauci*ō* pect*ore*
ēventus -ūs *m* = quod ēveniet

parcite violāre puellam quam Amor cūstōdit

nē pigeat post*eā* magnō malō didicisse

lābentur (: ēvānēscent) opēs *eius quī puellam* attigerit, ut sanguis *lābitur ē* v*u*lnere nostrō
dī-ripere (< dis + rapere) = dispergere (= passim spargere)

Attigerit, lābentur opēs, ut volnere nostrō
sanguis, ut hic ventīs dīripiturque cinis."

nesci*ō* quās poenās tibi *sacerdōs* dīxit

Et tibi nesciŏ quās dīxit, mea Dēlia, poenās; 55
sī tamen admittās, sit precor illa levis.

ad-mittere = peccāre
precor *ut* illa (: sacerdōs) levis (: mītis) *tibi* sit
propter tē

Nōn ego tē propter parcō tibi, sed tua māter
mē movet atque īrās aurea vincit anus.

aurea (: optima) anus (: Dēliae māter) īr*am meam* vincit

tenebrīs: per tenebrās

Haec mihi tē addūcit tenebrīs multōque timōre
coniungit nostrās clam taciturna manūs, 60

ad mē manet foribus adfīxa

haec foribusque manet noctū mē adfīxa proculque
cognōscit strepitūs mē veniente pedum.

proculque strepitūs pedum *meō-rum* cognōscit mē veniente

ego velim propriōs (: meōs) annōs tēcum contribuisse; con-tribuere (cum aliquo) = adicere (alicui)
sit modo fās: sī licēret per deōs

Vīve diū mihi, dulcis anus: propriōs ego tēcum,
sit modo fās, annōs contribuisse velim.

propter tē: propter tot hās rēs quās fēcistī

Tē semper nātamque tuam tē propter amābō: 65
quicquid agit, sanguīs est tamen illa tuus.

tamen illa est sangu*i*s tuus (: sanguine tuō orta)

modo docē *fīliam ut* casta sit
quamvīs *nec* vitta crīnēs ligātōs nec stola longa pedēs impediat (: cingat)

Sit modo casta, docē, quamvīs nōn vitta ligātōs
impediat crīnēs nec stola longa pedēs.

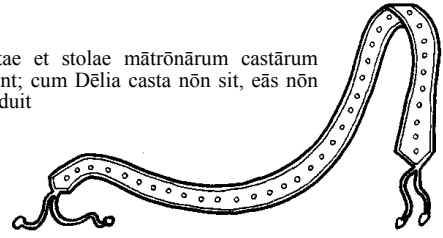
lēgēs: condiciōnēs

Et mihi sint dūrae lēgēs, laudāre nec ūllam
possim ego, quīn oculōs appetat illa meōs, 70

quīn = quō nōn
ap-petere = ferīre, caedere

stola -ae *f* = vestis

vittae et stolae mātrōnārum castārum sunt; cum Dēlia casta nōn sit, eās nōn induit



vitta -ae *f*

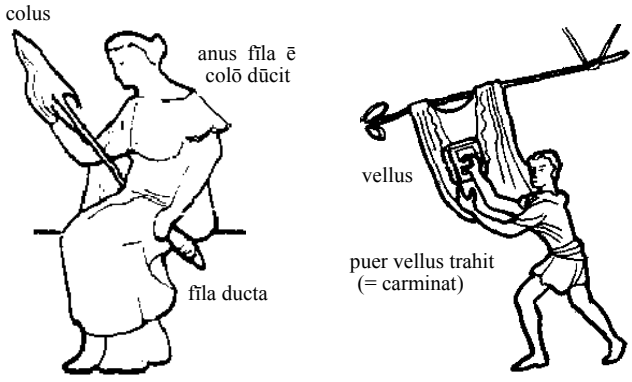
et sīquid peccasse puter, dūcarque capillīs
immeritō, prōnās prōripiarque viās.
Nōn ego tē pulsāre velim, sed, vēnerit iste
sī furor, optārim nōn habuisse manūs;
Nec saevō sīs casta metū, sed mente fidēlī
mūtuus absentī tē mihi servet amor.
At, quae fīda fuit nūllī, post, victa senectā,
dūcit inops tremulā stāmina torta manū,
fīrmaque conductīs adnectit līcia tēlīs,
tractaque dē niveō vellere ducta putat.
Hanc animō gaudente vident iuvenumque catervae
commemorant meritō tot mala ferre senem,
hanc Venus ex altō flentem sublīmis Olympō
spectat et, īnfīdīs quam sit acerba, monet.
Haec aliīs maledicta cadant; nōs, Dēlia, amōris
exemplum cānā sīmus uterque comā.

dūcar: trahar
im-meritō *adv* < im-meritus -a -um (↔ meritus)
prōnus -a -um = deorsum vergēns (= spectāns)
prō-ripere = per vim extrā corripere
sed, sī furor iste vēnerit

optā*ve*rim
nec casta sīs *ob* saev*um* met*um*, sed *ob* ment*em* fidēl*em*
sed amor mūtuus mihi absentī mente fidēlī (: fidēlem) tē servet
senecta -ae *f* = senectūs; victa senectā: anus
in-ops -opis = carēns (amōre)
inops *anus* stāmina torta tremulā manū *dē*dūcit
līcium -ī *n* = fīlum lānae
tēla -ae *f* = fīlum ad *texendum* idōneum
con-dūcere = pretiō facere
līcia tēlis adnectit: *texit*; texere -uisse textum = vestem cōnficere
ē fīlīs | ducta: fīla dēducta
tracta: *carmināta* < carmināre = pectendō lanam pūrgāre
vellus -eris *n* = lāna ex ove dempta
putāre = pūrgāre (secandō); *fīla* ducta et dē niveō vellere tracta putat
caterva iuvenum animō gaudente (: gaudentium) hanc vident et commemorant senem *anum* tot mala meritō (*adv* < meritus) ferre (: patī)
sublīmis -e = illūstris, nōbilis

et monet quam (: quam multum) acerba sit īnfīdīs (quī amōrem et nūmina Veneris dēspiciunt)
aliīs: in aliōs

canā comā: ūsque ad senectūtem



Parcae sunt trēs deae quae fāta regunt stāminīs fātālibus dūcendō; Clōthō fīlum vītae ē colō dūcit, Lachesis longitūdinem vītae statuit, Ātropos fīlum secat et mortem affert; Parcae igitur, quia fāta regunt, futūra sciunt

VII

fātālis -e = fātō cōnstitūtus; stāmina fātālia: quae fāta continent
nēre nēvisse nētum = fīlum dūcere
dis-solvere = disiungere; nōn ūllī dissol*v*enda deō: quae (: stāmina) nūllus deus dissolvere potest
Parcae fātālia stāmina nentēs cecinēr*unt* hunc diem fore quī posset Aquītānās (< Aquītānia) gentēs fundere (: vincere)
quem (: diem) Atax *ā* fortī mīlite (: exercitō) victus tremeret (: timēret) | Atax -acis *m*, fluvius
pūbēs Rōmāna vīdit: pūberēs Rōmānī vīdērunt
ē-vīncīre = vīncīre; ēvīnctōs ducēs bracchi*īs* capt*īs*

Hunc cecinēre diem Parcae fātālia nentēs
stāmina, nōn ūllī dissoluenda deō,
hunc fore Aquītānās posset quī fundere gentēs,
quem tremeret fortī mīlite victus Atax.
Ēvēnēre: novōs pūbēs Rōmāna triumphōs
vīdit et ēvīnctōs bracchia capta ducēs;
at tē victrīcēs laurōs, Messalla, gerentem
portābat niveīs currus eburnus equīs.
Nōn sine mē est tibi partus honōs: Tarbella Pyrēnē
testis et Ōceanī līt*o*ra Santonicī,
testis Arar Rhodanusque celer magnusque Garunna,
Carnūtī et flāvī caerula lympha Liger.
An tē, Cydne, canam, tacitīs quī lēniter undīs
caeruleus placidīs per vada serpis aquīs?
Quantus et, aetheriō contingēns vertice nūbēs,
frīgidus intōnsōs Taurus alat Cilicās?

at currus eburnus equīs niveīs tē portābat, Messalla
eburnus -a -um = ebore ōrnātus
Tarbellus -a -um < Tarbellī -ōrum, gēns Aquītāniae
P*y*rēnē -ēs *f*, mōns inter Galliam et Hispāniam | testis *est*
Santonicus -a -um < Santonī -ōrum, gēns Aquītāniae
Arar -aris *m*, Rhodanus -ī *m*, Garunna -ae *m*, Liger -eris *m*, flūmina Galliae
Carnūtēs -um (*sing* Carnūtus -ī), gēns Galliae
lympha -ae *f* = aqua clāra
et Liger, caerula l. flāvī Carnūtī
Cydnus -ī *m*, flūmen Ciliciae, rēgiōnis Asiae
lēniter *adv* < lēnis -e = placidus
serpere -psisse -ptum = prōgredī (ut serpēns) | quī caeruleus *cum* tacitīs undīs lēniter serpis per vada placid*ōrum* aqu*ōrum*
aetherius -a -um < aethēr
vertex -icis *m* = culmen
Taurus, mōns Asiae
et *canam* quantus (: quam ūber) fr. Taurus, contingēns nūbēs *cum* aetheriō vertice, Cilicās (*acc pl Gr*) intōnsōs (: comīs longīs) alat?

Quid referam? Ut volitet crēbrās intācta per urbēs
alba Palaestīnō sāncta columba Syrō?
Utque maris vāstum prōspectet turribus aequor
prīma ratem ventīs crēdere docta Tyros?
Quālis et, ārentēs cum findit Sīrius agrōs,
fertilis aestīvā Nīlus abundet aquā?
Nīle pater, quānam possim tē dīcere causā
aut quibus in terrīs occuluisse caput?
Tē propter nūllōs tellūs tua postulat imbrēs,
ārida nec pluviō supplicat herba Iovī.

Palaestīnus -a -um < Palaestīna, regiō Syriae (: Iūdaea)
Syrus -a -um < Syria
sāncta columba Palaestīnō Syrō (quia deae Astartae sacra est)
aequor -is *n* = locus plānus
ut Tyros (= Tyrus), prīma docta (: quī prīma didicit) ratem ventīs crēdere (: ratibus nāvigāre), vāstum aequor maris *ē* turribus pr.?

Sīrius -ī *m*, sīdus calōrem afferēns

ab-undāre (rē) = habēre nimis, plūs quam satis (reī)

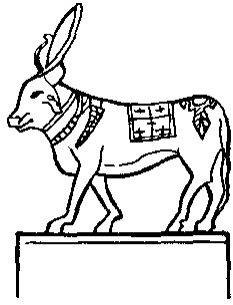
possim dīcere quānam causā aut in quibus terrīs tē caput (: locum unde flūmen nāscitur) occuluisse

propter tē

āridus -a -um (< ārēre) = siccus
pluvius -a -um = pluviam ferēns
sup-plicāre (alicui) = ōrāre

Astartē -ēs *f*, dea Syria Veneris similis, cui albae columbae sacrae sunt

Osīris -is *m*, deus Nīlī, Bacchī similis, quī prīmus agrōs coluit et vīnum fēcit; eī bis in annum moriendum est



Apis -is *m*, bōs sacer quī prō Osīrī renātō (< re + nātus) habētur; in urbe Memphī sacrificātur, quō factō Aegyptus integra perturbātur, donec novus Apis inveniātur

Tē canit atque suum pūbēs mīrātur Osīrim
barbara, Memphītēn plangere docta bovem.
Prīmus arātra manū sollertī fēcit Osīris
et teneram ferrō sollicitāvit humum,
prīmus inexpertae commīsit sēmina terrae
pōmaque nōn nōtīs lēgit ab arboribus.

barbara pūbēs tē canit atque suum Osīrim (: Nīlum) mīrātur
Memphītēs -ae (*acc Gr* -ēn) *adi* < Memphis -is *f*, urbs Aegyptī; bovem Memphītēn: Apim
plangere = flētū et lāmentātiōne sequī
sollers -tis = perītus

sollicitāre = locō movēre; humum ferrō sollicitāvit: arāvit

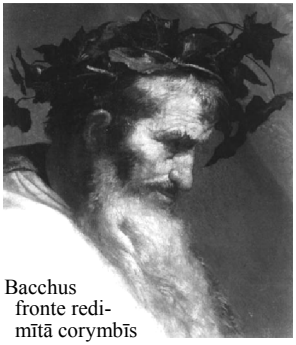
in-expertus -a -um ↔ expertus (< experīrī)
commīsit sēmina terrae: sēvit
nōn nōtīs: ignōtīs
lēgere = colligere

pālus -ī *m* = baculum ligneum crassum quō vītēs sustinentur

comam: herbam

sapor -ōris *m* = gustus -ūs *m* (< gustāre)
ex-primere < ex + premere
in-cultus -a -um = rudis, indoctus; pedēs incultī: quī tunc prīmum et numquam antē ūvās pressissent)
ūva matūra, incultīs pedibus expressa, illī prīmum iūcundōs sapōrēs (: musta) dedit
liquor: vīnum
vōcēs īnflectere cantū: cantāre
nescius -a -um = nesciēns
et nescia membra ad certōs modōs (: modōs canendī) mōvit
et Bacchus (: vīnum Osīris) agricolae dedit pectora (: animōs) magnō labōre cōnfecta (: dēfessa) trīstitiā dissolvenda (: ut solveret)
af-flīgere -xisse -ctum = percellere
requiēs -ēī *f* = quiēs

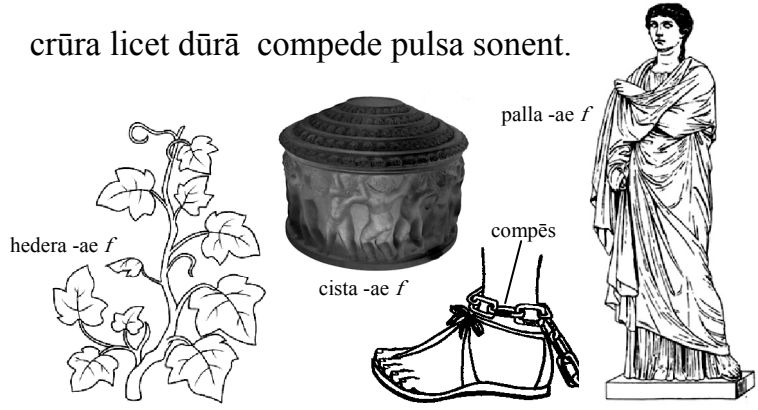
licet + *coni* = quamquam
pellere pepulisse pulsum
compēs -pedis *f* = vincula quibus servōrum pedēs vinciuntur



Bacchus fronte redimītā corymbīs

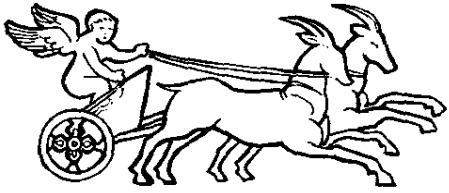
chorus -ī *m* = chorēa
et levis aptus*que* amor
red-imīre = circum ligāre
corymbus -ī *m* = *hederae* pendentēs
lūteus -a -um = flāvus
palla -ae *f* = vestis fēminae
sed palla lūtea fūsa (: solūta) ad tenerōs pedēs
tībia dulcī cantū
cōnscius -a -um + *dat* = quī rem scit; cōnscia sacrīs occultīs: quae sacra occulta in sē continet
cista -ae *f*: in sacrīs Bacchī mōs est circum ferre cistās clausās in quibus sacra continentur

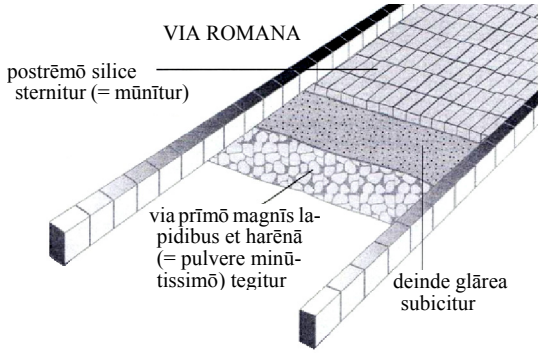
Hic docuit teneram pālīs adiungere vītem,
hic viridem dūrā caedere falce comam;
illī iūcundōs prīmum mātūra sapōrēs
expressa incultīs ūva dedit pedibus.
Ille liquor docuit vōcēs īnflectere cantū,
mōvit et ad certōs nescia membra modōs,
Bacchus et agricolae magnō cōnfecta labōre
pectora trīstitiae dissoluenda dedit.
Bacchus et afflīctīs requiem mortālibus affert,
crūra licet dūrā compede pulsa sonent.



Nōn tibi sunt trīstēs cūrae nec lūctus, Osīrī,
sed chorus et cantus et levis aptus amor,
sed variī flōrēs et frōns redimīta corymbīs,
fūsa sed ad tenerōs lūtea palla pedēs
et Tyriae vestēs et dulcis tībia cantū
et levis occultīs cōnscia cista sacrīs.

ELEGIA VII





Hūc ades et centum lūdīs Geniumque chorēīs
concelebrā et multō tempora funde merō,
illius et nitidō stīllent unguenta capillō,
et capite et collō mollia serta gerat.
Sīc veniās hodierne: tibī dem tūris honōrēs,
lība et Mopsopiō dulcia melle feram.
At tibi succrescat prōlēs, quae facta parentis
augeat et circā stet veneranda senem.
Nec taceat monumenta viae quem Tūscula tellūs
candidaque antīquō dētinet Alba Lare.
Namque, opibus congesta tuīs, hīc glārea dūra
sternitur, hīc aptā iungitur arte silex.
Tē canit agricola, ā magnā cum vēnerit urbe,
sērus inoffēnsum rettuleritque pedem.
At tū, Nātālis multōs celebrande per annōs,
candidior semper candidiorque venī.

ades *imp praes* < adesse
Genius -ī *m*
centum ludīs chorēīsque Genium *tuum* (: Messallae) concelebrā (= celebrā) | funde: sparge
tempus -oris *n* (vidē p. 16)
nitidus -a -um = nitēns, splendēns
unguentum -ī *n* = sūcus odōrātus
et unguenta *ē*nitidō illius capillō s. *in* capite et *in* collō mollia (: iūcunda) serta gerat
utinam sīc veniās hodierne (: hodiē) | tibi dem tūris honōrēs: tē tūre honōrābō
lībum -ī *n* = pānis dulcis quod lībātur | dulcia -ōrum *n* = pānēs tenuēs et dulcēs | Mopsopius *adi* < Mopsopia, regiō Graeciae; lība et dulcia *cum* melle Mopsopiō
suc-crēscere (alicui) = crēscere post (aliquem)
et veneranda (prōlēs) circā *tē* senem stet
: nec tū (: Messalla), quem ... dētinet, taceās monumenta viae (Messalla viam Latīnam mūniit)
Tūsculus *adi* < Tūsculum
quem *in* antīquō Lare (: urbe) dētinet (: tenet) (Messalla viam inter Tūsculum et Albam mūniit)
opibus tuīs congesta (: addita)
glārea -ae *f* = lapillus (= parvus lapis) minūtissimus
sternere (viam) = mūnīre
silex *glāreae* iungitur

in-offēnsus -a -um = quī nōn offenditur, nōn laesus (vidē 3. 20)
re-ferre -ttulisse -lātum
Nātālis -is *m* = diēs quō quis nāscitur, quem diem virī sacrificiīs Geniō convīviīsque celebrant
candidior candidiorque: magis magisque candidus

VIII

cēlārī: fallī

ferant: significent

sortēs: ōrāculum
fībra -ae *f* = exta -ōrum *n* = viscera; cōnscia fībra: Rōmānī ab extīs multa dīvīnābant

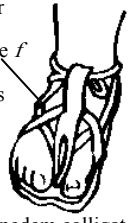
re-ligāre = ligāre
nōdus -ī *m* = vinculum
per-docēre = bene docēre
mē religātum bracchia (: religātīs bracchiīs) perdocuit
: mihi artēs dīvīnandī opus nōn sunt ad nūtum amantis et lēnia verba intelligendum, cum ipsa Venus mē perdocuerit
deus (: Amor) ūrit (flammā amōris)
suc-cumbere -cubuisse -cubitum

tibi: Marathō
mollēs capillōs: capillōs puerī mollis
mūtātās: aliō modō ōrdinātās
dis-pōnere = ōrdināre, ōrnāre

Quid *tibi prōdest*
fūcus -ī *m* = color quō faciem tingitur
artifex -icis *m* = vir artis perītus
sub-secāre -cuisse -ctum = secāre

unguis -is *m*

ānsa -ae *f* = vinculum quō *soleae* ad pedem ligantur
arta: pressa
solea -ae *f*
illa *tibi* placet
incultus ↔ ōrnātus
cōmere -mpsisse -mptum = ōrnāre (pectendō)
tardā arte: inerter


ānsa arta pedem colligat

tacitō tempore noctis: tacitē noctū
anus: lēna

cantus: carmen anūs

et: etiam

Nōn ego cēlārī possum quid nūtus amantis
quidve ferant mītī lēnia verba sonō.
Nec mihi sunt sortēs nec cōnscia fībra deōrum,
praecinit ēventūs nec mihi cantus avis:
ipsa Venus magicō religātum bracchia nōdō
perdocuit multīs nōn sine verberibus.
Dēsine dissimulāre: deus crūdēlius ūrit
quōs videt invītōs succubuisse sibī.
Quid tibi nunc mollēs prōdest coluisse capillōs
saepeque mūtātās disposuisse comās?
Quid fūcō splendente genās ōrnāre, quid unguēs
artificis doctā subsecuisse manū?
Frūstrā iam vestēs, frūstrā mūtantur amictūs
ānsaque compressōs colligat arta pedēs.
Illa placet, quamvīs incultō vēnerit ōre
nec nitidum tardā cōmpserit arte caput.
Num tē carminibus, num tē pallentibus herbīs
dēvōvit tacitō tempore noctis anus?
Cantus vīcīnīs frūgēs trādūcit ab agrīs,
cantus et irātae dētinet anguis iter,

cantus et ē currū Lūnam dēdūcere temptat
et faceret, sī nōn aera repulsa sonent.
Quid queror, heu, miserō carmen nocuisse? quid herbās?

Dea Lūna currū bōbus tractō caelum noctū percurrit; crēdēbātur sonō aerum repulsōrum (vidē p. 22) lūnae labōrēs levārī

miserō: Marathō
quid herbās *queror*?

Fōrma nihil magicīs ūtitur auxiliīs,
sed corpus tetigisse nocet, sed longa dedisse
ōscula, sed femorī cōnseruisse femur.
Nec tū difficilis puerō tamen esse mementō:
persequitur poenīs trīstia facta Venus.
Mūnera nē poscās: det mūnera cānus amātor,
ut foveat mollī frīgida membra sinū.
Cārior est aurō iuvenis cui lēvia fulgent
ōra nec amplexūs aspera barba terit.
Huic tū candentēs umerō suppōne lacertōs
et rēgum magnae dēspiciantur opēs.
At Venus invēnit puerō concumbere fūrtim
dum timet et tenerōs cōnserit ūsque sinūs,
et dare anhēlantī pugnantibus ūmida linguīs
ōscula et in collō fīgere dente notās.
Nōn lapis hanc gemmaeque iuvant quae frīgore sōla

nihil: minimē
: puer fōrmōsus sine magicīs auxiliīs puellam capere potest, sed eam amōris frequentis ūnīus puerī taedet

femur -oris *n* = summum crūs
cōn-serere = coniungere; femur femorī c.: concumbere
tū: puella (quam Marathus amat)

trīstia: crūdēlia

cānus: senex

mollī sinū *tuō*

iuvenis: Marathus
lēvis -e = cui barba nōn est
amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectī; nec amplexūs aspera barba terit: quamvīs aspera barba puerī laedat, amplexūs eius nōn displicent
candēre = flāgrāre, ardēre (amōre)
sup-pōnere alicui = sub aliquem pōnere; huic *in* umerō lacertōs suppōne: eum complexere
: et magnās opēs rēgum dēspiciēs

concumbere puerō (*dat*): c. cum puerō; invēnit concumbere: comparāvit (tibi) concubitum
tener*um* sin*um*

anhēlāre = cupīre
et *tibi invēnit* anhēlantī ūmida ōscula dare linguīs pugnantibus et in collō notās (: signa) *morsuum* fīgere dente

lapis: lapillus, margarīta
: sī puella cui Venus concubitūs comparat dīvitem amantem iuvenī praetulerit, ā deā pūniētur nec ūllum virum eam cupiet

dormiat et nullī sit cupienda virō.

sērō *adv* < sērus
iuventās -ātis *f* = iuventa

Heu! sērō revocātur amor sērōque iuventās
cum vetus īnfēcit cāna senecta caput.

īn-ficere = tingere
senecta -ae *f* = senectūs

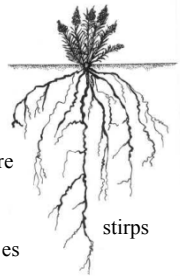
Tum studium fōrmae est: coma tum mūtātur, ut annōs

mutātur: tingitur

dissimulet viridī cortice tīncta nucis;

cortex -icis *m* = pars nucis exterior et dūra; ut tīncta (coma cāna) viridī cortice nucis annōs dissimulet

tollere tum cūra est albōs ā stirpe capillōs
et faciem dēmptā pelle referre novam.



referre: reficere

stirps

At tū, dum prīmī flōret tibi temporis aetās,
ūtere: nōn tardō lābitur illa pede.

tū: puella
: dum iuvenis es

iuventā ūtere
lābitur: abit

Neu Marathum torquē! puerō quae glōria victō est?
In veterēs estō dūra, puella, senēs.

neu Marathum torquēre
quae glōria est puerō victō (: puerum vīcisse)?
in veterēs senēs (: veteribus senibus)

Parce, precor, tenerō: nōn illī sontica causa est,
sed nimius lūtō corpora tingit amor.

tibi precor: parce tenerō *puerō*
sonticus -a -um = iūstus, lēgitimus; sontica causa: s. morbus (: morbus gravis)
lūtum -ī *n* = color lūteus; amor nimius corpora lūtō tingit (: ob amōrem nimium corpus pallet)

Vel miser absentī maestās quam saepe querēlās
cōnicit et lacrimīs omnia plēna madent!

vel (: etiam) quam saepe miser *puer* maestās querēlās *tibi* absentī co*n*icit (: agit)!
madēre = ūmidus esse

“Quid me spernis?” ait, “poterat cūstōdia vincī:
ipse dedit cupidīs fallere posse deus.

ait *puer*, “cūstōdia *abs tē* vincī poterat”

ipse deus (: Amor) cupidīs fallere posse (: potestātem fallendī) dedit

Nōta venus fūrtiva mihi est, ut lēnis agātur
spīritus, ut nec dent ōscula rapta sonum;

ut: quōmodo
lēnis: levis
spīritus -ūs *m* = āēr quī spīrātur

et possim mediā quamvīs obrēpere nocte

ut (: quōmodo) nec ōscula rapta (: celeria et inexspectāta) sonum dent (: sonent)
ob-rēpere = surrēpere

et strepitū nūllō clam reserāre forēs,
quid prōsunt artēs, miserum sī spernit amantem — artēs: dolī
et fugit ex ipsō saeva puella torō?
Vel cum prōmittit, subitō sed perfida fallit, — vel: vel etiam
est mihi nox multīs ēvigilanda malīs. — ē-vigilāre = vigilandō peragere; multīs malīs: inter multōs dolōrēs
Dum mihi ventūram fingō, quodcumque movētur, — mihi fingō: excōgitō; quodcumque movētur ... tunc: cum quid movētur, tunc ...
illīus crēdō tunc sonuisse pedēs."
Dēsistās lacrimāre, puer: nōn frangitur illa, — frangitur: afficitur
et tua iam flētū lūmina fessa tument. — lūmina: oculī
Ōdērunt, Pholoē, moneō, fastīdia dīvī, — Pholoē -ēs *f*, puella quam Marathus amat; fastīdium -ī *n* = superbia eius quī contemnit; dīvī (: dī) fastīdia ōdērunt
nec prōdest sānctīs tūra dedisse focīs.
Hic Marathus quondam miserōs lūdēbat amantēs, — lūdere = dērīdēre
nescius ultōrem post caput esse deum; — nescius (= nesciēns) post caput esse ultōrem deum (: Amōrem)
saepe etiam lacrimās fertur rīsisse dolentis
et cupidum fictā dētinuisse morā; — fictus -a -um (< fingere) = falsus; dētinuisse: continuisse
nunc omnēs ōdit fāstūs, nunc displicet illī — fāstus -ūs *m* = fastīdium
quaecumque opposita est iānua dūra serā. — serā opposita est: clausa est
At tē poena manet, nī dēsinis esse superba. — tē (: Pholoēn) manet = tibi imminet poena: vidē versūs 39-40
Quam cupiēs vōtīs hunc revocāre diem! — hunc diem revocāre: ad hunc diem (: hoc tempus, hodiē) redīre

IX

Quid mihi foedera *amoris* per dīvōs (: deōs) dabās (: iūrābās) clam violanda (: quae clam abs tē violantur), sī miserōs amōrēs *meōs* laesūrus fuerās (: erās)?

Quid mihi, sī fuerās miserōs laesūrus amōrēs,
foedera per dīvōs, clam violanda, dabās?

quis: aliquis

Ā miser! etsī quis prīmō periūria cēlat,
sēra tamen tacitīs Poena venit pedibus.

Poena, dea poenārum, māter Furiārum

dī caelestēs
aequum est = oportet
impūne *adv* = sine poenā
aequum est licēre fōrmōsīs *puerīs* semel nūmina vestra impūne laedere
petēns: querēns
habilis -e = aptus, facilis; habile arātrum: quod facile regī potest
ad-iungere = iungere
urgēre = īnstāre
sīdera certa (: ad quae in caelō haerentēs cursus nāvium certus dīrigātur) ratēs īnstabilēs (: errantēs) lucra petītūrās (: ut lucra petant) per freta ventīs pārentia (*part praes* < pārērē) dūcunt
īn-stabilis -e = quī stāre nōn potest
puer: Marathus
deus: Amor; deus illa mūnera in cinerem et liquidās aquās vertat (: convertat)

Parcite, caelestēs: aequum est impūne licēre
nūmina fōrmōsīs laedere vestra semel.
Lucra petēns habilī taurōs adiungit arātrō
et dūrum terrae rūsticus urget opus,
lucra petītūrās freta per pārentia ventīs
dūcunt īnstabilēs sīdera certa ratēs;
mūneribus meus est captus puer, at deus illa
in cinerem et liquidās mūnera vertat aquās.

dē-trahere = abdūcere
horridus -a -um = impexus; coma horrida ventīs facta *erit*

Iam mihi persolvet poenās, pulvisque decōrem
dētrahet et ventīs horrida facta coma;
ūrētur faciēs, ūrentur sōle capillī,
dēteret invalidōs et via longa pedēs.

dē-terere = cōnsūmere (terendō); et via longa pedēs invalidōs dēt.

polluere -uisse -ūtum = sordidum /foedum facere

Admonuī quotiēns!: “aurō nē pollue fōrmam:
saepe solent aurō multa subesse mala.

sub-esse (alicui) = latēre (sub aliquō)

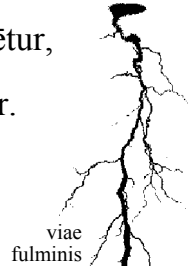
violāvit: laesit

Dīvitiīs captus sīquis violāvit amōrem,
asperaque est illī difficilisque Venus.

-que ... -que = et ... et

ELEGIA IX

Ūre meum potius flammā caput et pete ferrō
corpus et intortō verbere terga secā!
Nec tibi cēlandī spēs sit peccāre parantī:
est deus occultōs quī vetat esse dolōs.
Ipse deus tacitō permīsit lēne ministrō
ēderet ut multō lībera verba merō;
ipse deus somnō domitōs ēmittere vōcem
iussit et invītōs facta tegenda loquī."
Haec ego dīcēbam; nunc mē flēvisse loquentem,
nunc pudet ad tenerōs prōcubuisse pedēs.
Tum mihi iūrābās nūllō tē dīvitis aurī
pondere, nōn gemmīs, vēndere velle fidem,
nōn tibi sī pretium Campānia terra darētur,
nōn tibi sī Bacchī cūra Falernus ager.
Illīs ēriperēs verbīs mihi sīdera caelō
lūcēre et pūrās fulminis esse viās.
Quīn etiam flēbās, at nōn ego fallere doctus
tergēbam ūmentēs crēdulus ūsque genās.
Quid facerem, nisi et ipse forēs in amōre puellae?
Sed precor exemplō sit levis illa tuō.
Ō quotiēns, verbīs nē quisquam cōnscius esset,



pete corpus ferrō: impetum fac gladiō in corpus meum

in-tortus -a -um = tortus; verbere intortō: verbere tortō (vidē p. 39)

nec tibi peccāre parantī (: quī parātus es ad peccandum) spēs cēlandī sit
est deus (: Amor) quī vetat dolōs esse (: manēre) occultōs

lēne *adv* = lēniter (↔ ācriter)
ipse deus tacitō ministrō lēne permīsit ut verba multō merō lībera (: quae sine pudōre dīcuntur) ēderet (: palam dīceret)

puerōs somnō domitōs ēmittere vōcem et invītōs facta tegenda (: cēlanda) loquī (dum dormiunt)

mē *tibi* loquentem flēvisse *pudet*

ad tenerōs pedēs *tuōs* prōcubuisse (mē rogantem) pudet

vēndere *pretiō* (*abl*) = trādere prō pretiō

sī tibi pretium (: pretiō) darētur
Campānia, regiō Italiae fertilis
sī tibi Falernus ager, cūra Bacchī (: quem Bacchus amat), *darētur*
Falernus ager, regiō Campāniae vītis über
in caelō
mihi ēriperēs: facerēs mē oblīvīscī
pūrās: fulgentēs

quīn etiam: atque etiam

ūmēre = ūmidus esse
crēdulus -a -um = quī facile crēdit
nisi forēs (: essēs) in amōre puellae (: nisi puellam amārēs), quid facerem? (nam ita saltem Tibullus comes Marathī esse potest; vidē versūs 41-42)
precor *ut* illa, tu *um* exempl *um sequēns*, levis (= incōnstāns) *tibi* sit (quod ēvēnit in elegīā VIII)
nē quisquam verbīs (: sermōnibus) *vestrīs* cōnscius esset

ego ipse
multā nocte: multā nocte prōcessā

īn-spērāns -antis = quī minimē spērat; *puella* tibi īnspērantī (: ad tē īnspērantem) mūnere nostrō (: ā mē arcessīta) vēnit
adoperta: vēlāta caput

cōnfīsus: crēdēns prō certō

laqueōs: fraudēs, īnsidiās

attonitā mente (propter puerī admīrātiōnem)

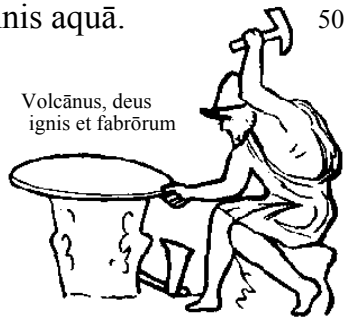
mē nostrī (: meī) Pīeridumque (: carminum) pudet

velim *ut* Vulcānus illa carmina rapidā flammā torreat

ipse comes multā lūmina nocte tulī!
Saepe īnspērantī vēnit tibi mūnere nostrō
et latuit clausās post adoperta forēs.
Tum miser interiī, stultē cōnfīsus amāri,
nam poteram ad laqueōs cautior esse tuōs.
Quīn etiam attonitā laudēs tibi mente canēbam,
et mē nunc nostrī Pīeridumque pudet.
Illa velim rapidā Volcānus carmina flammā
torreat et liquidā dēleat amnis aquā.

Pīeridēs

Volcānus, deus ignis et fabrōrum



tū: Marathus

pretium grande referre (: adipīscī)
plēnā manū (: cōpiōsē < cōpia)

tē: dīvem amātōrem

tē rīdeat inulta (: impūne)

lassāre = fatīgāre
ūsū: vītā commūnī
languidus -a -um = dēbilis, cōnfectus
inter-pōnere < inter + pōnere; veste interpositā (inter eam et virum, nē amārī in lectō possit)
vestīgia externa (: virī aliēnī) *in* tuō lectō

Tū procul hinc absīs, cui fōrmam vēndere cūra est
et pretium plēnā grande referre manū.
At tē, quī puerum dōnīs corrumpere es ausus,
rīdeat assiduīs uxor inulta dolīs,
et, cum fūrtīvō iuvenem lassāverit ūsū,
tēcum interpositā languida veste cubet.
Semper sint externa tuō vestīgia lectō
et pateat cupidīs semper aperta domus;

nec lascīva soror dīcātur plūra bibisse
pōcula vel plūrēs ēmeruisse virōs.
Illam saepe ferunt convīvia dūcere Bacchō
dum rota Lūciferī prōvocet orta diem.
Illā nūlla queat melius cōnsūmere noctem
aut operum variās disposuisse vicēs.
At tua perdidicit, nec tū, stultissime, sentis
cum tibi nōn solitā corpus ab arte movet.
Tūne putās illam prō tē dispōnere crīnēs
aut tenuēs dēnsō pectere dente comās?
Ista haec persuādet faciēs aurōque lacertōs
vinciat et Tyriō prōdeat apta sinū?
Nōn tibi, sed iuvenī cuidam volt bella vidērī,
dēvoveat prō quō remque domumque tuam.
Nec facit hoc vitiō, sed corpora foeda podāgrā
et senis amplexūs culta puella fugit.
Huic tamen accubuit noster puer; hunc ego crēdam
cum trucibus venerem iungere posse ferīs.
Blanditiāsne meās aliīs tū vēndere es ausus?
Tūne aliīs, dēmēns, ōscula ferre meā?
Tum flēbis, cum mē vīnctum puer alter habēbit

lascīvus -a -um = libīdinōsus (< libīdō)
plūra: multa | plūrēs: multōs
ē-merēre = beneficium (: amōrem) dare prō mercēde
ferunt: dīcunt, dīcitur
dūcere = prōdūcere
Bacchō: vīnō
dum (: quoad) orta rota (: currus) Lūciferī diem prōvocet (: acciat): ad prīmam lūcem, ad mane (nam sōl Lūciferum sequitur)
quīre -eō -īvisse = posse
nūlla melius illā (: quam illa) noctem cōnsūmere (: nocte fruī) q. variās operum vicēs disposuisse: variōs modōs concumbendī (alium post alium) perēgisse
tua *uxor* perdidicit: docta est adulterium cēlāre
: cum corpus movet (in lectō) ab arte nōn tibi solitā (: arte quā ūtī nōn solet cum tēcum concumbit), id nōn sentis (: advertis)
dispōnere = ōrdināre, ōrnāre

dēnsō dente: pectine cum multīs dentibus

ista faciēs *tam foeda* (: marītī, tua faciēs) haec persuādet (: movet) *ut* et aurō lacertōs vinciat (: cingat) et apta (: artē cīncta) Tyriō sinū (: purpureā veste) prōdeat?

v*u*lt bella (: pulchra) vidērī

prō quō et rem (: bona) et domum tuam dēvoveat (= perdat, trādat)

vitiō *adducta*
podāgra -ae *f*.= morbus quō pedēs tumēscunt (= tumidī fīunt)
senis *marītī*
culta: ōrnātē vestīta

hunc: puerum

trux -ucis = ferōx; cum trucibus ferīs
venerem iungere: concumbere *prō* aliīs

ferre *ausus es?*

vīnctum: captum

et geret in rēgnō rēgna superba tuō. 80

At tua tum mē poena iuvet, Venerīque merentī
fīxa notet cāsūs aurea palma meōs:
“Hanc tibi fallācī resolūtus amōre Tibullus
dēdicat et grātā sīs, dea, mente rogat.”

in rēgnō tuō (: quod tuum fuit) regna superba geret (: superbē rēgnābit)
utinam iuvet
merēns -entis = beneficus (= quī bene alicui facit)
et aurea palma (victoriae) fīxa (in templō) cāsūs meōs Venerī notet (: mōnstret) *sīc īnscrīpta*
Tibullus, fallācī amōre resolūtus (= invalidus) hanc *palmam* tibi (: Venerī) dēdicat et rogat, dea, *ut sibi* mente grātā (: benigna) sīs

X

Quis fuit horrendōs prīmus quī prōtulit ēnsēs?
Quam ferus et vērē ferreus ille fuit!
Tum caedēs hominum generī, tum proelia nāta,
tum brevior dīrae mortis aperta via est.
At nihil ille miser meruit: nōs ad mala nostra
vertimus in saevās quod dedit ille ferās.
Dīvitis hoc vitium est aurī, nec bella fuērunt
fāginus adstābat cum scyphus ante dapēs.

prō-ferre = rem novam commūnem omnibus facere

ferreus: dūrus, immītis

caedēs et proelia generī hominum nāta *sunt*

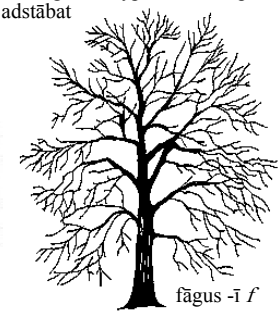
brevior via dīrae mortis aperta est: mors citior vēnit

nōs *id* quod ille in (= contrā) saevās ferās dedit, ad mala nostra vertimus

vitium dīvitis aurī
fāginus -a -um = ē fāgō factus
cum fāginus scyphus ante dapēs adstābat

scyphus -ī *m*

vāllus -ī *m*



fāgus -ī *f*

Nōn arcēs, nōn vāllus erat, somnumque petēbat
sēcūrus sparsās dux gregis inter ovēs.
Tunc mihi vīta foret, volgī nec trīstia nōssem
arma, nec audīssem corde micante tubam!
Nunc ad bella trahor, et iam quis forsitan hostis
haesūra in nostrō tēla gerit latere.
Sed patriī servāte Larēs! aluistis et īdem,
cursārem vestrōs cum tener ante pedēs.

vāllus -ī *m* = pālus ad castra mūnienda
dux gregis (: pāstor) sēcūrus inter sparsās ovēs somnum petēbat (: dormiēbat)
tunc mihi vīta foret:utinam in eō tempore vīverem!
nec trīstia (= saeva) arma v*u*lgī nō*v*issem
nec corde micante (: tremēns) tubam (bellī) audī*v*issem

quis (: aliquis) hostis tēla gerit in nostrō (: meō) latere haesūra (*part fut* < haerēre)

servāte *mē*, Larēs patriī!; Larēs patriī sunt animae māiōrum
alere -uisse altum = tuērī
īdem: ipsī
cum tener (: mē puerō) ante pedēs vestrōs cursārem
cursāre = hūc illūc currere

prīscus -a -um = antīquus

Neu pudeat prīscō vōs esse ē stīpite factōs:
sīc veteris sēdēs incoluistis avī.

tum *hominēs* fidem (: religiōnem) melius tenuēr*unt*
cum deus ligneus in exiguā aede stābat paupere cultū (: paucīs colentibus)

Tum melius tenuēre fidem, cum paupere cultū
stābat in exiguā ligneus aede deus.

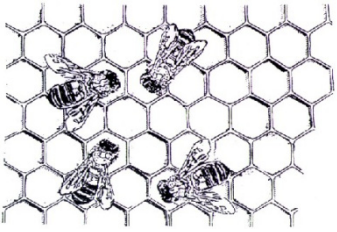
hic: deus
plācāre = faventem facere
quis: aliquis

Hic plācātus erat, seu quis lībāverat ūvā,
seu dederat sānctae spīcea serta comae,

votī compos: quī adeptus est quod optāverat

atque aliquis vōtī compos lība ipse ferēbat
postque comēs pūrum fīlia parva favum.

pūrum favum (: merum mel) *ferēbat*



favus -ī *m*

myrtus -ī *f*

canistrum -ī *n*

At nōbīs aerāta, Larēs, dēpellite tēla!
Hostia erit plēnā rūstica porcus harā;

vōbīs erit porcus hostia rūstica *dē* plēnā harā
hara -ae *f* = porcōrum stabulum
hanc: hostiam
cum veste pūrā (: mundā)

hanc pūrā cum veste sequar myrtōque canistra
vīncta geram, myrtō vīnctus et ipse caput.
Sīc placeam vōbīs: alius sit fortis in armīs
sternat et adversōs Marte favente ducēs

et adversōs (= hostīlēs) ducēs sternat (: caedat)

ut mihi pōtantī possit sua dīcere facta
mīles et in mēnsā pingere castra merō.

accersere -īvisse -ītum = arcessere
qu*ī* furor (: dēmentia < dēmēns)

Quis furor est ātram bellīs accersere mortem?

Imminet et tacitō clam venit illa pede.
Nōn seges est īnfrā, nōn vīnea culta, sed audāx
Cerberus et Stygiae nāvita turpis aquae;
illīc percussīsque genīs ustōque capillō
errat ad obscūrōs pallida turba lacūs.
Quam potius laudandus hic est quem prōle parātā
occupat in parvā pigra senecta casā!
Ipse suās sectātur ovēs, at fīlius agnōs,
et calidam fessō comparat uxor aquam.
Sīc ego sim liceatque caput candēscere cānīs,
temporis et prīscī facta referre senem.
Intereā pāx arva colat. Pāx candida prīmum
dūxit arātūrōs sub iuga curva bovēs,
pāx aluit vītēs et sūcōs condidit ūvae
funderet ut nātō testa paterna merum,
pāce bidēns vōmerque nitent — at trīstia dūrī
mīlitis in tenebrīs occupat arma situs —

imminet: proxima est

īnfrā (*adv*): apud Īnferōs

turpis ↔ honestus
Stygius -a -um < Styx -ygis *f*, palūs Īnferōrum; turpis nāvita aquae Stygiae: Charon -ontis *m*
ūrere ussisse ustum

ad = apud
pallida turba *Mānium*

: quam laudandus, potius quam mīles, est hic quem pigra senecta in parvā casā prōle parātā (: altā < alere) occupat (= subitō advenit)!

sectārī = sequī
fīlius agnōs *sectātur*

com-parāre = parāre
fessō *marītō*

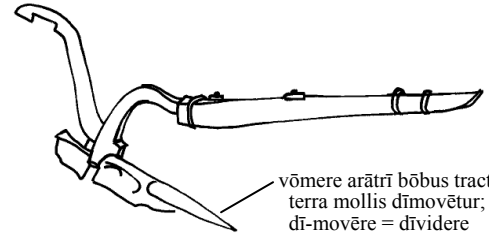
candēscere = candidus fierī
cānī -ōrum *m* = capillī cānī

et *liceat mē* senem facta prīscī temporis referre (= narrāre)

sūcos ūvae: musta
con-dere = dēpōnere

testa -ae *f* = dōlium; ut testa paterna merum nātō (: fīliō) funderet
vōmer -eris *m* = pars arātrī
situs -ūs *m* = sordēs; situs trīstia (: saeva) arma dūrī mīlitis in tenebrīs occupat

Charon animās mortuōrum nummō acceptō per Īnferōrum flūmina ad aliam rīpam trānsfert



vōmere arātrī bōbus tractī terra mollis dīmovētur; dī-movēre = dīvidere

male sōbrius: ēbrius
et rūsticus ē lūco (in quō sacra fēcit) uxōrem prōgeniemque plaustrō domum vehit

rūsticus ē lūcōque vehit, male sōbrius ipse,
uxōrem plaustrō prōgeniemque domum.

prōgeniēs -ēī *f*= stirps
plaustrum -ī *n* = currus
Veneris bella calent: amantēs rīxīs fervent (: īrātī fīunt)
per-fringere = omnīnō frangere
con-querī = valdē querī
et fēmina capillōs scissōs forēsque perfrāctās conqueritur

Sed Veneris tum bella calent, scissōsque capillōs
fēmina perfrāctās conqueriturque forēs.

sub-tundere -tutudisse -tūsum = percussus

Flet tenerās subtūsa genās, sed victor et ipse
flet sibi dēmentēs tam valuisse manūs.

tam valuisse: tantum potuisse

lascīvus = laetus, libenter lūdēns
ministrāre = praebēre

At lascīvus Amor rīxae mala verba ministrat,
inter et īrātum lentus utrumque sedet.

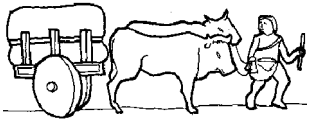
et inter utrumque īrātum lentus (: quiētus) sedet

Ā, lapis est ferrumque, suam quīcumque puellam
verberat! ē caelō dēripit ille deōs.

dēripit: exigit

re-scindere = scindere

Sit satis ē membrīs tenuem rescindere vestem,
sit satis ōrnātās dissoluisse comās,



plaustrum -ī *n*

sit lacrimās mōvisse satis: quater ille beātus,
cui tenera īrātō flēre puella potest.

sudis -is *f*= hasta

Sed manibus quī saevus erit, scūtumque sudemque
is gerat et mītī sit procul ā Venere.

Pāx, dea pācis, spīcam tenet quia pācis tempore coluntur agrī
almus -a -um = quī vītam tuētur
per-fluere = abundāre; et ante *tē* candidus sinus pōmīs perfluat

At nōbīs, Pax alma, venī spīcamque tenētō,
perfluat et pōmīs candidus ante sinus.

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NOTAE

=	idem atque	*coni*	coniūnctīvus
:	id est	*dat*	datīvus
↔	contrārium	*f*	fēminīnum
<	factum/ortum ex	*fut*	futūrum
>	fit	*gen*	genetīvus
/	sīve	*Gr*	Graecē
+	cum, atque, additur	*imp*	imperātīvus
...	aliqua omissa	*īnf*	īnfīnītīvus
“...”	ōrātiō rēcta	*m*	masculīnum
‘...’	ōrātiō oblīqua	*n*	neutrum
[...]	verba nostra	*nōm*	nōminātīvus
<...>	addenda quae dēsunt	p.	pāgina
abl	ablātīvus	p. C.	post Chrīstum (nātum)
a. C.	ante Chrīstum (nātum)	*part*	participium
acc	accūsātīvus	*pl*	plūrālis
adi	adiectīvum	*praes*	praesēns
adv	adverbium	*sing*	singulāris
comp	comparātīvus	v.	versus